THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is ver complete, and our J b Printing will compare favora y with that of the large cities. All work done on mand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO. 33
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 22

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	13.00
Three inches	4.00	5.50	7.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
Quarter column	8.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
Half column	10.00	13.00	15.00	25.00	50.00
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. E. Brickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Brickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—G. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott. O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—D. Lowenberg.
Clerk—W. Wirt.
Chief of Police—M. C. Woodward.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—H. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association Wm. Peacock, President, J. R. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. M. L. Smyser.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. Feb 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office,

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 15, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to

JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,

THE BEST IN TOWN,

Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 19, '75—

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

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Commencing with the earliest periods, closing March, 1877. 3 volumes of the World's great, Grand History in one. ANCIENT, MIDDLE AGES, and MODERN, including history of Centennial Exhibition, Inauguration of President Hayes and Turkish difficulties. A book of thrilling interest and universal need. Sells faster than any other. Beautiful illustrations, low prices, quick sales, extra terms, circulars free. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.; Cincinnati, O.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo. June 29, '77-13w

Babcock & Wyeth's Ads

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Is taken Internally, and Positively Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia and Lumbago. ☞Sold by Wholesale and Retail Druggists everywhere. Send for circular to.

HELFRENSTINE & BENTLEY,
Druggists, Washington, D.
Oct. 6, '76,-1y. s & w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JESSE ZANER, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to take proof of facts, and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of Abraham Waltman, Executor of the estate of Jesse Zaner, late of Briarcreek township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Town of Bloomsburg in A. J. Evan's building, corner of Main and Iron streets, on Friday the 31st day of August, 1877, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

HERVEY E. SMITH,
July 20, '77-4w. Auditor.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18,1875.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. july1,'73

N. C. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. B. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar.6, '74

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14,'76.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Members of the United States Law Association. ☜Collections made in any part of America or Europe.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 18, '76.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
May 26—1y. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1,'75

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8,'75

WILLIAM Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner of Main and West streets, three doors below J. K. Eyer's store, Bloomsburg, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.
April 27, '77-tf

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Atlas of Hartford	5 0,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,500,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,925,000

March 26,'77—y

The Columbian Law Docket.

A complete record for the use of attorneys. Conveniently arranged for the docketing of all cases containing 500 pages, with double Index. This is the most complete book for lawyers that is published.

PRICE, $3.50.

Published by Brockway & Elwell

Editors and Proprietors of the COLUMBIAN,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Dec1-tf

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MAMMOTH

GROCERY

contains the largest stock of

TEAS, GROCERIES

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,

Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

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A Complete Assortment

always on hand. Call and examine.
J an 1, 1877.

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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, SIGARS SODA, &c., &c.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention. tf.

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FRYMIER. CHAS. E. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 922 Market street.
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLATS AND QUEENSWARE,
922 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3d, 1877,

the following real estate to-wit:

All that certain tract of unseated land situate in Millin township, Columbia county, bounded by land of Daniel Nungesser, Abram Schweppenhetser and others-containing two hundred acres more or less.

ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in the Town of Millinville, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: On the north by 2d street, east by lot of Joseph Mastetler, south by 3d or Main street, west by lot of A. J. Buckalew, whereon are erected a frame house, barn and out-buildings.

ALSO,

One lot of ground situate in Millinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by 2d street, east by —— street south by lot of Main street, west by lot John of Keller, being 66 feet front and 220 feet deep.

ALSO,

All the defendant's title in one lot of ground situate in Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by 2d street, east by lot of John Keller, south by 3d or Main street and west by lot of Theodore Fodder.

ALSO,

All the defendant's title in four lots of ground situate in the town of Mifflinville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by 3d or Main street, east by —— street, south by 4th street, and west by lot of Michael Knittle, containing one and-a-half acres more or less:

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of John Keller.

ALSO,

On all that certain lot of land situate in Briarcreek township Columbia county, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit: On the north by land of Jesse Hicks, east by lands of Daniel Purcel, south by Susquehanna River, and west by land of D. A. Bowman, containing one hundred and six acres and 17 perches; on which is erected a Two Story Brick Dwelling House, Frame Barn and other buildings, all improved.

ALSO,

An Island in the Susquehanna River opposite the above and to be sold in connection therewith containing about 14 acres.

ALSO,

One other piece of land adjoining the above containing 43 acres and 8 perches described in two pieces as follows: one bounded on the east by land of late Stephen Thomas, south by Susquehanna River, west by Wm. L. Freas and north by the Canal, containing 39 acres and 97 perches. The other bounded by land of Mrs. Sponenberger, Daniel Purcell, Public Road, and the Canal containing 4 acres and 81 perches.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. L. Freas.

ALSO,

On the following described lot or piece of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by an alley, east by Iron street, south by lot of Thomas Vannatta and west by lot of Jane McBride, being about one hundred feet front on Iron street and sixty-six feet deep on alley, whereon is erected a Frame Dwelling House, a Frame wagon-maker shop and blacksmith shop. Said lot will be sold to suit purchasers, either in the whole or in two parcels. One lot of about 50 feet front on Iron street containg the wagon maker shop and smith shop, and the balance about 50 feet on same street, containing the dwelling house.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of A. S. Crossley.

ALSO,

All that certain real estate situate in Main township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of John Gearhart, on the east by land of Joseph Geiger, on the west by land of ——, on the south by public road, containing fifty-six acres more or less.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac Yetter.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in Madison township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows: Bounded on the north by James Kinlen and Funston, east by Kinney Shultz, south by heirs of J. W. Girton and west by Wm. McNinch et. al., containing eighty acres more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, frame barn and out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Frank Graham and William Graham,

ALSO,

All that certain piece of land situate in Scott township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and desribed as follows: On the north and west by land of Mary L. nopper, on the south and east by public road, containing one-half acre more or less, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of William Hopper.

ALSO,

The following tract of land situate in Montour township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Gideon Geist, east by land of Jacob Girton, south by land of widow Gigger, west by land of Elias Gigger, containing twenty-six acres more or less, whereon are erected a dwelling house, barnand out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Heist.

CONDITIONS OF SALE—Purchasers must pay ten per cent. of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs at striking down of sale otherwise property to be resold at once.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
aug. 10, 77-ts Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

By virtue of sundry writs of issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia co., and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg at two o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877,

The following real estate situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by D. L. & W. Railroads, east by lot of Peter Billmeyer, south by seventh street, and west by lot of Bloomsburg Gas Company, containing three-fourths of an acre more or less, whereon are erected a large two-story brick foundry and machine shop, a frame ware house, frame blacksmith shop, frame car shop, together with engine, and boilers, lathes, fans, drill press, belts, pulleys, grindstones, boring machines, flasks, patterns, and all fixtures, tools and machinery belonging thereto.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Turnbach and Silas M. Hess.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Purchasers must pay ten per cent of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs at striking down of sale otherwise property to be resold at once.

ALSO,

On all that certain real estate situate in Green wood township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by land of Marvin Kline, east by land of Joseph Keller, south by land of H. Kitchen and others, and west by land of Marvin Kline, containing 40 acres more or less, on which are erected a frame dwelling house and barn with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Leonard Kline.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Aug. 3, '77-ts Sheriff.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Dunmoor, Committee of Levi Miller, a lunatic, has filed an account in the office of the Prothonotary of Columbia county, which will be presented to the Court for confirmation on the fourth day of September next and if no exceptions be filed within four days thereafter, the same will be confirmed.

Also the account of C. W. Miller, Trustee to receive and pay out moneys due on mortgages from Anna Miller and Levi A. Hilday and J. E. Aikman to Levi A. Hilday which will be presented to the Court at the same time and subject to the same conditions for confirmation as the above account.

Also, the account of E. J. McHenry, Committee of Wellver A. Kline, a lunatic, which will be presented to the Court at the same time, and subject to the same conditions for confirmation as the above accounts.

R. FRANK ZARR, Proth'y.
July 20, 1877—aug. 3-4w

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen Chromos, in French oil color, ever seen for $1.00, they are mounted in 8 x 10 black enamel and gold mats, ready opening and outsell anything now before the public. Two samples for 25 cents, or six samples for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with Chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cents for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings and Art Works. A FORTUNE.
June 8, '77 June September and October I w & Co

Select Story.

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

The fire burns cheerily on the hearth, the great logs crackle and flare up the wide chimney, up which it is my wont to say you could drive a coach-and-four. I draw my chair nearer to it with a shiver. 'What a night!" I say.

"Is it still snowing?" asks my wife, who sits opposite to me, her books and work on the table beside her.

"Fast. You can scarcely see a yard before you."

"Heaven help any poor creature on the moor to-night," says she.

"Who would venture out? It began snowing before dark, and all the people about know the danger of being benighted on the moor in a snow storm."

"Yes. But I have known people frozen to death hereabouts before now."

My wife is Scotch, and this pleasant house in the Highlands is hers. We are trying a winter in it for the first time, and I find it excessively cold and somewhat dull. Mentally I decide that in future we will only grace it with our presence during the shooting season. Presently I go to the window and look out; it has ceased snowing, and through a rift in the clouds I see a star.

"It is beginning to clear," I tell my wife, and also inform her that it is past 11. As she lights her candle at a side table I hear a whining and scratching at the front door.

"There is Laddie loose again," says she. "Would you let him in, dear?"

I did not like facing the cold wind, but could not refuse to let in the poor animal. Strangely enough, when I opened the door and called him he wouldn't come. He runs up to the door and looks into my face with dumb entreaty; then he runs back a few steps, looking around to see if I am following; and finally, he takes my coat in his mouth and tries to draw me out.

"Laddie won't come in," I call out to my wife. "On the contrary, he seems to want me to go out and have a game of snowball with him."

She throws a shawl round her and comes to the door. The collie was hers before we were married, and she is almost as fond of him, I tell her, as she is of Jack, our eldest boy.

"Laddie, Laddie!" she calls; "come in, sir." He comes obediently at her call, but refuses to enter the house, and pursues the same dumb pantomime he has already tried on me.

"I shall shut him out, Jessie," I say. "A night in the snow won't hurt him," and I prepared to close the door.

"You will do nothing of the kind!" she replies with an anxious look; "but you will rouse the servants at once and follow him. Some one is lost in the snow, and Laddie knows it."

I laugh. "Really, Jesse, you are absurd. Laddie is a sagacious animal, no doubt, but I cannot believe he is as clever as that. How can he possibly know whether anyone is lost in the snow or not?"

"Because he has found them and come back to us for help. Look at him now."

I cannot but own that the dog seems restless and uneasy, and is evidently endeavoring to coax us to follow him; he looks at us with pathetic entreaty in his eloquent eyes. "Why, won't you believe me?" he seems to ask.

"Come," she continues; "you know you could not rest while there was a possibility of a fellow-creature wanting your assistance. And I am certain Laddie is not deceiving us."

What is a poor hen-pecked man to do? I grumble and resist and yield; as I have often grumbled and resisted and yielded before, and as I doubtless shall do again.

"Laddie once found a man in the snow before, but he was dead," Jessie says, as she hurried off to fill a flask with brandy, and to get ready some blankets for us to take with us. In the meantime I roused the servants. They are all English, with the exception of Donald, the gardener, and I can see they are scoffingly skeptical of Laddie's sagacity, and inwardly disgusted at having to turn out of their warm beds and face the bitter winter's night.

"Dinna trouble yourself," I hear old Donald say. "The mistress is right enough. Auld Laddie is cleverer than mony a Christian, and will find something in the snow this night."

"Don't sit up, Jessie," I say as we start; "we may be out half the night on this wild goose chase."

"Follow Laddie closely," is the only answer she makes.

The dog springs forward with a joyous bark, constantly looking back to see if we are following. As we pass through the avenue gates and emerge on to the moor, the moon struggles for a moment through the driving clouds, and lights up with a sickly gleam the snow-clad country before us. "It's like hunting for a needle in a bundle of hay sir," says John, the coachman, confidentially "to think as we should find anybody on such a night as this! Why, in some places the snow is more than a couple of feet thick, and it goes again' reason to think that a dumb animal would have the sense to come home and fetch help."

"Bide a wee, bide a wee," says old Donald. "I dinna ken what your English dugs can do; but a collie, though it hasna been pleasing to Providence to give the creatur the gift o' speech, can do mony mair things than them that wad deride it."

"I ain't a deridin' of 'em," says John. "I only say as how if they be so clever I've never seen it."

"Ye wull, though, ye wull," says old Donald, as he hurries forward after Laddie, who has now settled down into a swinging trot, and is taking his way straight across the loneliest part of the bleak moor. The cold wind almost cuts us in two, and whirls the snow into our faces, nearly blinding us. My finger-tips are becoming numbed, icicles hang from my moustache and beard, and my feet and legs are soaking wet, even through my shooting boots and stout leather leggings.

The moon has gone in again, and the light from the lantern we carry is barely sufficient to show us the inequalities in the height of the snow, by which we are guessing at our path. I begin to wish I had stayed at home. "*L'homme propose, mais la femme dispose,*" I sigh to myself; and I begin to consider whether I may venture to give up the search (which I have undertaken purely to satisfy my wife, for I am like John, and won't believe in Laddie,) when suddenly I hear a shout in front of me, and see Donald, who has all the time been keeping close to Laddie, drop on his knees and begin digging wildly in the snow with his hands. We all rush forward. Laddie has stopped at what we suppose to be the foot of a stunted tree, and after scratching and whining for a moment, sits down and watches, leaving the rest to us. What is it that appears when we have shoveled away the snow? A dark object. Is it a bundle of rags? Is it—or alas! was it a human being? We raise it carefully and tenderly, wrap it in one of the warm blankets with which my wife's forethought had provided us. "Bring the lantern," I say huskily; and John holds it over the prostrate form of, not as we might have expected, some stalwart shepherd of the hills, but over that of a poor, shriveled, wrinkled, ragged old woman. I try to pour a little brandy down the poor old throat, but the teeth are so firmly clenched that I cannot.

"Best get her home as quickly as may be, sir; the mistress will know better what to do for her nor we do, if so be the poor creature is not past help," says John, turning instinctively, as we all do in sickness or trouble to woman's aid.

So we improvise a sort of hammock of the blankets, and gently and tenderly the men prepare to carry their poor, helpless burden over the snow.

"I am afraid your mistress will be in bed," I say, as we begin to retrace our steps.

"Never fear, sir," said Donald, with a triumphant glance at John; "the mistress will be up and waitin' for us. She kens Laddie didna bring us out in the snaw for naething."

"I'll never say nought about believing a dawg again," says John, gracefully striking his colors. "You were right and I was wrong, and that's all about it; but to think there should be such sense in a animal passes me!"

As we reach the avenue gate I dispatch one of the men for the doctor, who fortunately lives within a stone's throw of us, and hurry on myself to prepare my wife for what is coming. She runs out into the hall to meet me. "Well," she asks, eagerly.

"We have found a poor old woman," I say; "but I do not know whether she is alive or dead."

My wife throws her arms round me and gives me a great hug.

"You will find dry things and a jug of hot toddy in your dressing room, dear," she says; and this is all the revenge she takes on me for my skepticism. The poor old woman is carried up stairs and placed in a warm bath, under my wife's directions; and before the doctor arrives she has shown some faint symptoms of life; so my wife sends me word. Dr. Bruce shakes his head when he sees her. "Poor old soul," he says; "how came she out on the moor on such a fearful night? I doubt she has received a shock which, at her age, she will not easily get over."

They manage, however, to force a few spoonfuls of hot brandy and water down her throat; and presently a faint color flickers on her cheek, and the poor old eyelids begin to tremble. My wife raises her head and makes her swallow some cordial which Dr. Bruce has brought with him, and then lays her head back among the soft, warm pillows. "I think she will rally now," said Dr. Bruce, as her breathing becomes more audible and regular. "Nourishment and warmth will do the rest; but she has received a shock from which, I fear, she will never recover;" and so saying he takes his leave.

By and by I go up to the room and find my wife watching alone by the aged sufferer. She looks up at me with tears in her eyes. "Poor old soul," she says, "I am afraid she will not rally from the cold and exposure."

I go round to the other side of the bed and look down upon her. The aged face looks wan and pinched, and the scanty gray locks which lie on the pillow are still wet from the snow. She is a very little woman, as far as I can judge of her in her recumbent position, and I should think must have reached her allotted three score years and ten. "Who can she be?" I repeated wonderingly. "She does not belong to any of the villages hereabouts, or we should know her face, and I cannot imagine what could bring a stranger to the moor on such a night."

As I speak a change passes over her face; the eyes unclose, and she looks inquiringly about her. She tries to speak, but is evidently too weak. My wife raises her head and gives her a spoonful of nourishment, while she says, soothingly: "Dont try to speak. You are among friends, and when you are better you shall tell us all about yourself. Lie still now and try to sleep."

The gray head drops back wearily upon the pillow, and soon we have the satisfaction of hearing by the regular respiration that our patient is asleep.

"You must come to bed now, Jessie," I say. "I shall ring for Mary, and she can sit up the remainder of the night." But my wife, who is a tender-hearted soul and a born nurse, will not desert her post; so I retire to my solitary chamber.

When we meet in the morning I find that the little old woman has spoken a few words and seems stronger. "Come in with me now," says my wife, "and let us try to find out who she is." We find her propped into a reclining posture with pillows, and Mary beside her feeding her.

"How are you now?" asks Jessie, bending over her.

"Better, much better, thank you, good lady," she says in a voice which trembles from age as well as weakness. "And very grateful to you for your goodness."

I hear at once by the accent that she is English. "Are you strong enough to tell me how you got lost on the moor, and where you came from and where you were going?" continues my wife.

"Ah! I was going to my lad, my poor lad, and now I doubt I shall never see him more," says the poor soul, with a long sigh of weariness.

"Where is your lad, and how far have you come?"

"My lad is a soldier at Fort George; and I have come all the way from Liverpool to see him, and give him his old mother's blessing before he goes to the Indies." And then, brokenly, with long pauses of weariness and weakness, the little old woman tells her pitiful story.

Her lad, she tells us is her only remaining child. She had six, and this, the youngest, is the only one who did not die of want during the Lancashire cotton famine. He grew up a fine likely boy, the comfort and pride of his mother's heart, and the stay of her declining years. But a "strike" threw him out of work, and unable to endure the privation and misery, in a fit of desperation he "listed." His regiment was quartered at Fort George, and he wrote regularly to his mother, his letters getting more cheerful and hopeful every day; until suddenly he wrote to say that his regiment was ordered to India, and begging her to send him her blessing, as he had not enough money to carry him to Liverpool to see her. The aged mother, widowed and childless, save for this one remaining boy, felt that she must look on his face once more before she died. She begged from a few ladies, whose kindness had kept her from the work house, sufficient money to carry her by train to Glasgow; and from thence she had made her way, now on foot, now begging a lift in a passing cart or wagon to within a few miles of Fort George, when she was caught in the snow storm, and wandering from the road would have perished in the snow—but for Laddie.

My wife is in tears and Mary is sobbing audibly as the little old woman concludes her simple and touching story, and I walk to the window and look out for a moment before I am able to ask her what her son's name is. As I tell her that we are but a few miles from Fort George, and that I will send over for him, a smile of extreme content illuminates the withered face. "His name is John Salter," she says. He is a tall, handsome lad; they will know him by that."

I hasten down stairs and write a short note to Col. Freeman, whom I know intimately, informing him of the circumstance, and begging that he will allow John Salter to come over at once, and I dispatch my groom in the dog cart, that he may bring him back without loss of time. As I return to the house after seeing him start I meet Dr. Bruce leaving the house."

"Poor old soul," he says, "her troubles are nearly over; she is sinking fast. I almost doubt whether she will live till her son comes."

"How she could have accomplished such a journey at her age, I cannot understand," I observe.

"Nothing is impossible to a mother," responds Dr. Bruce; "but it has killed her."

I go in; but I find I cannot settle to my usual occupations. My thoughts are with the aged heroine who is dying up stairs, and presently I yield to the fascination which draws me back to her presence.

As Dr. Bruce says, she is sinking fast. She lies back on the pillows, her cheeks as ashy gray as her hair. She clasps my wife's hand in her's, but her eyes are wide open, and have an expectant look in them.

"At what time may we expect them?" whispers my wife to me.

"Not before 4," I answered in the same tone.

"He will be too late, I fear," she says; "she is getting rapidly weaker."

But love is stronger than death, and she will not go until her son comes. All through the long winter's day she lies dying, obediently taking what nourishment is given to her; but never speaking except to say: "My lad, my lad! God is good; he will not let me die till he comes."

And at last I hear the dog cart. I lay my finger on my lip and tell Mary to go and bring John Salter up very quietly. But my caution is needless; the mother has heard the sound, and with a last effort of her remaining strength, she raises herself and stretches out her arms. "My lad, my lad!" she gasps, as with a great sob he springs forward, and mother and son are clasped in each other's arms once more. For a moment they are so. Then the little old woman sinks back on my wife's shoulder, and her spirit is looking down from heaven on the lad she loved so dearly on earth.

She lies in our little churchyard under a spreading yew tree, and on the stone which marks her resting place are inscribed the words, "Faithful unto Death." Our Laddie has gained far-spread renown for his good works, and as I sit finishing this short record of a tale of which he is the hero, he lies at my feet, our ever watchful, faithful companion and friend.—[*Chamber's Journal.*

The Redwood Forests of California.

The redwood trees of California are marvelous to behold. Our lumbermen would almost grow crazy over the immensity of their size and grandeur. They are the giant trees of the world. The cedars of Lebanon dwarf into insignificance as compared with them, and even the big trees of Mariposa, Calaveras and Tuolumce counties in this State, which belong to the redwood family, and which attract the eyes of the tourists on account of their wonderful size, are not as tall or as grand. In Fresno county, has been recently discovered a new grove of these colossal trees, one of which eclipses in circumference any of the big trees of the Yosemite, it being a few inches less than 140 feet in circumference. In height it is 160 feet, while a large portion of its top, lying on the ground, is over 160 fee in length. The tallest redwood trees are to be found in San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties, where they attain a height of 400 feet, with a circumference of some 50 feet. They embrace a vast and dense forest, forming an unbroken belt from thirty to forty miles in length, running north and south, and from ten to twenty miles in width, east and west. They crown the mountains of the coast range and grow along the alluvial river bottoms. Under their shade are to be found the tea oak, poison oak, madrono, manzanita, buckeye, laurel, and other trees and shrubs.

Living amid the stalwart limbs are to be found the eagle and numerous other birds, while they provide a safe retreat for the California lion, grizzly, wolf, wildcat, lynx, deer and other animals. Immense quantities of these trees have been felled, yet the lumberman's ax has scarcely made an impression, and it will take years before they are exhausted. The redwood constitutes the principal lumber in the market, being extensively used for building purposes. It contains no resinous matter, but iron is found in it to a considerable extent. It is very brittle, splits easy and true, and scarcely ever shows decay after it is manufactured. Veneers are made from the stump, which are susceptible of an elegant polish. These are of a rich red and more variegated than bird's eye maple. The color of the redwood runs from a dark to a light red, and the average weight, I am told, is about four and a half pounds to the foot. The light red is the lightest in weight.—*Cor. Boston Journal.*

While a compositor on the Montreal *Witness* was setting up an advertisement of a lost canary a few days ago, the bird flew in at the office window. This shows the value of advertising.

Fractional Currency.

It would not be easy to enumerate the number of those who think to atone for the evil they have done by the good they intend doing, and are thus only virtuous in prospective.

"The way of it is," said little Joh

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Aug. 24, 1877.

TAX-PAYERS' CONVENTION.

In another column will be found a call for a meeting of citizens of the several townships in the county on September 1st, for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention, to be held on Monday, the 3d, to consider the erection of the proposed new jail, and other questions. What the exact object of this convention is we are not informed. If it is to oppose the erection of the building at this time, we are not in accord with it. Everything has been done that was required in order to put the building under way, contracts have been made, and workmen are now engaged in laying the foundations. If the whole thing should be stopped it would be a great damage to contractors who have gone to much expense to put themselves in shape to fulfill their agreements, and it is a question whether the county would not have large damages to pay if the work should be indefinitely postponed.

A new jail is needed. For years it has been a mockery of justice to put a criminal inside the walls of the old shell on the hill; as one man expressed it, he was afraid to lean against the side of his cell for fear he would fall out. It is only safe under such rigid surveillance as is now given it by the Coal and Iron police. Take them away and we will again hear of almost weekly jail deliveries. A properly constructed prison can be safely guarded by one man where now it requires a half dozen armed policemen.

We have already expressed our disapprobation of the location, and of some other things, and shall therefore say nothing more on that subject. But we have always been in favor of a new building, because the present one is a disgrace to a county like ours, and because it is not suitable for the purposes for which it is used.

The cost of the jail is a question in which every tax-payer is interested, and as it is to be the property of the people, they have a perfect right to meet together for the purpose of discussing questions of public economy. They also have a right to hold public officers to a strict accountability for every dollar of public money that is expended, and if they believe the County Commissioners are about to erect a jail at greater expense than is necessary they will be but exercising the rights of freemen in so expressing themselves in a convention.

The new prison will stand for ages to come. It should therefore be sufficiently large and substantial to meet the wants of this county for many generations. But it need not be a monument of extravagance.

The erection of this building may prove a blessing to the county in more ways than one. It will put in circulation a large amount of money, brought in from foreign parts by the sale of bonds, and as the bonds will bear but four per cent. interest and be made payable in six or ten years, (they should be made even longer than that if possible, so that coming generations may pay their share of them,) a small tax will pay the interest, and before the principal becomes due it is to be hoped that the present hard times will have been forgotten.

We are therefore in favor of completing the work begun, because it is too late to stop. If the object of this convention is to oppose its completion, it comes so tardily that but little good can be accomplished. If it is to guard the rights of the tax-payers, then we are with it, heart and soul.

THE FISH LAWS.

Complaints are being constantly made that black bass are being taken from the Susquehanna river in large quantities by unlawful means, and that if this goes on uninterrupted much longer the stream will be exhausted. Below we publish part of an Act of Assembly passed in 1871, which shows how this abuse may be stopped. Every citizen should interest himself in the matter and see that the law is enforced:

"On any of the streams or parts of streams contemplated by this act, and under the jurisdiction of this commonwealth, to which anadromous or migratory fishes shall now have access, by the non existence of dams, or by openings in the dams, whether intended or not to facilitate such access, and in whatever of the reaches or spaces below or between dams, such planting of new species shall have taken place as is herein contemplated, the sheriffs of the counties having jurisdiction of such reaches of the streams, whenever they shall discover or be informed of the existence of such contrivances for the catching of fish as are commonly known as fish-baskets, eel-weirs, kiddles, brush or fascine nets, or any other permanently set means of taking fish, in the nature of a sieve, which are known to be wasteful and extravagant modes of fishing, the said sheriffs shall give ten days' notice in two newspapers of their respective counties, that the said contrivances are known to exist and are declared common nuisances, ordering them to be dismantled by their owners or managers, so as to render them no longer capable of taking or injuring the fishes of the streams of whatever kind; and if at the expiration of the said ten days the dismantling shall not have taken place, then the said sheriffs shall proceed, with such force (of) good men of the county as may be necessary for the purpose, and destroy or dismantle the said fish-baskets, kiddles, eel-weirs or such other devices contemplated by this section, so that they may be no longer capable of taking or injuring fish; and the accounting officers of the counties shall make good the cost of the said proceedings to the said sheriff or sheriffs, in the settlement of their accounts with the said sheriffs. And if, upon being duly informed by a reputable citizen of the county, that said nuisances are in existence and require abatement, the said sheriff or sheriffs shall not proceed as directed in this act, then he or they, upon conviction in the county court of the said neglect of duty, shall be fined not less than one hundred, nor more than one thousand dollars, for every such neglect; said fines to be collected as ordinary fines are collected, and the proceeds divided equally between the informer or complainant and the school directors of the proper district, for school purposes only; this section is not intended to supersede any other law of this commonwealth for the suppression of fish-baskets, *et cetera*, if the same be found efficacious to destroy or abolish them."

Not only has Senator Grover, of Oregon, been vindicated by the investigations of the Senate Committee, but the principal witnesses against him are now under indictment by the Grand Jury for perjury, and will shortly be tried for that crime.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania gathered at Harrisburg, on the 21st inst. in convention to nominate candidates for Auditor General, Treasurer and Supreme Judge. There was the usual amount of canvassing by the friends of the several aspirants. There are many names mentioned for the several positions. For Auditor General Hon. W. P. Schell has but little opposition. For Treasurer, Hon. Joseph Powell, of Bradford county, Col. Noyes, of Clinton, and J. P. Barr, of Allegheny, were most prominent, while the contest for Judge has narrowed down to Judge Trunkey, of Venango, and Furman Sheppard, of Philadelphia.

THE PLATFORM

has occupied much attention from the more thoughtful leaders, and the sentiment is very general that it will be conservative.

The organization of the convention was the chief bone of contention. Hon. W. S. Stenger, member of Congress from Franklin, was supported by the friends of Col. Noyes, and Hon. Edward R. Worrell, of Philadelphia, was the Barr candidate. Stenger has personal strength by reason of his position, wider reputation and conceded ability, which gave him an advantage in the race, while Worrell was handicapped in Philadelphia by his open opposition to Sheppard, and has but little acquaintance in the rural districts.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

The Judgeship is involved in the greatest uncertainty. Mr. Shepperd could undoubtedly be nominated if the Philadelphia delegation was thoroughly and earnestly united in his support, but while nearly all of the members will vote for him, there are a number who do not conceal their preference for another man. A few would retaliate on him for trying Kelly too often, others really want Pattison for Auditor General, and others display the usual cussedness that characterizes Philadelphians in all party conventions. It looks as if the contest was really between Sheppard and Trunkey and the result depending upon the fidelity with which Sheppard shall be supported by his own delegation. If he fails it will be because he is wounded in the house of his friends. A whirlwind is quite possible that will throw the nomination to Wilson, of Beaver, or Golden, of Armstrong, but the issue seems to be pretty square, so far, between Sheppard and Trunkey.

Luzerne will likely vote for Trunkey, Schell and Noyes. Berks will vote nearly or quite solid the same way, and Lancaster will vote 5 for Barr and 3 for Noyes and give Sheppard 6 votes. Bucks and Montgomery incline to Trunkey, but may divide in favor of Sheppard, and they will also be divided between Noyes and Barr. Noyes has the Northeast pretty clean and the bulk of the whole southern tier east of the mountains, excepting York, where there is a division. The Juniata and West Branch regions are generally for Noyes, the West Branch enthusiastically so. The North is for ex-Congressman Powell, of Bradford, and the West and Northwest are mainly for Barr, with frequent exceptions for Noyes. Barr suffers from a galling fire in his rear, not only from Allegheny, but also from many other western counties. It comes from both delegates and outsiders. While the efforts for Barr are much better directed than those for Noyes, the nomination of Barr is barely possible, while that of Noyes seems to be inevitable. Unless the convention should be thrown with a jerk into some performance not down in any of the bills Powell would be the compromise candidate in the event of a smash in both the regular slates, but it does not seem likely that there will be a dead-lock between Noyes and Barr.

TWO NOMINATIONS MADE.

The following dispatch to the *Record of the Times* is the latest news received by us up to this time. (Thursday 11, a. m.) The morning papers, as usual, when most needed did not get through to-day.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 22.—The Democratic State Convention met in the hall of the House of Representatives at noon to-day. Many of the most prominent Democrats of the State were present. At twelve o'clock, noon, Capt. Wm. McClellan, Chairman of the State Central Committee called the convention to order and presented list of delegates handed to him and then handed the convention over to them. Jacob Zeigler, of Butler county, and editor of the *Butler Herald* was made temporary chairman. Hon. A. C. Noyes, of Lock Haven was nominated for State Treasurer and Hon. W. P. Schell, of Bedford county for Auditor General. A close contest is now going on between Sheppard of Philadelphia and Trunkey of Venango for the nomination of Supreme Judge.

LATEST.

Judge Trunkey was nominated for Supreme Judge on the fourth ballot, on Wednesday evening.

Trouble at Pittston.

PITTSTON, August 18.—According to a notice posted last night to the effect that the miners and laborers employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Co. were to meet their bosses at their respective places of work this morning at ten o'clock, at and about each place there gathered all the employees to hear what proposition the company had to make. After calling the different meetings to order the bosses read the following petition, which had been transmitted to each works: "We the undersigned miners, laborers and other employes of the Pennsylvania Company, do hereby agree to resume work immediately upon the same rates as paid in July, 1877, leaving it to our company to make an advance, should they in their judgment deem it proper so to do." The reading of the paper was in most cases received with a firm "no." Action was then taken and out of three thousand five hundred men and boys employed by this company there was less than 200 that would sign it under any circumstances. The general feeling among the community is, that had the company put up a notice for all the works to start up at once there would not have been any trouble, but as it is now the men will not sign the petition nor will they go to work without a raise. It looks as if the company, instead of being afraid of the Scranton miners, had fears of their own employes, or they would not have taken this unwise and injudicious course to stir up a feeling between themselves and the men at this critical moment. As it is now, this is a dead lock between them which time can only tell when it will be broken.

The trial of Jacob Huntzinger and J. Albert Huntzinger, president and cashier of the suspended Miners' Trust Company of Pottsville, is now going on at Reading before the Court of Quarter Sessions, a change of venue having been obtained. The charge is conspiracy to defraud depositors, and the trial is secret. It is alleged that $400,000 belonging to the bank was divided among the Huntzinger family shortly before the assignment. The counsel for the accused are fighting the case at every step, having begun with a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, which has not yet been decided.

How the Carpet-baggers Ran Things!

During his Speakership Moses flooded the market with "pay certificates," purporting to be for services rendered by attachees of the House. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of these were afloat. Any influential Republican could get one, whether he had ever been in Columbia or not. To do Moses justice, some of these he alleged to be forgeries. Jones, the Clerk's signature is genuine, but his is not. From these certificates he derived a large amount of money. The success of the committee with Moses induced them to follow up the "pay certificate" business by calling Moses' successor as Speaker, S. J. Lee, as the next witness.

Lee is a light-colored mulatto. He was formerly a slave. My first remembrance of him was in 1867 as a witness in the case of the United States against Crump, Davis & Arnim, for running an illicit distillery. He struck me as a man of great self-possession and shrewdness for his opportunities. After reconstruction he was made a member of the Legislature from Aiken county, and evinced such tact as a parliamentarian that he was generally called to preside in the Speaker's absence. This made him Speaker when Moses was elected Governor. He soon began to drive the most spanking team through Aiken and Augusta, Ga. This made General Elliot who prided himself on his equipage, jealous. Elliott was only a member of Congress at the time. At the next election Elliot made Lee take a back seat, and was himself made a member of the Legislature, and then Speaker in Lee's place. Lee contented himself with a county office until last election, when he ran for Solicitor of the Circuit and was elected. He has been several times complimented in the Democratic newspapers for his dignity, ability and fairness as Solicitor.

The committee keep Governor Moses well in hand since their success in confronting him and his papers with the distinguished Judge. They have him and his faithful body servant, Robert, installed in rooms in the Greenfield building, and provided with meals from Polack's, not far from the State House, so that he can be within calling distance should any of the witnesses swerve from the Pentateuch or fair books of Moses.

Lee was in jail, with no hope of giving bail. He saw the fate of the "distinguished Judge," and he knew he must swear like an Israelite according to the Pentateuch. Accordingly, when he was brought forward, he too, made a clean breast of it. His testimony was mainly as to the pay certificates issued by himself as Speaker and those issued in connection with Lieutenant Governor Gleaves, who presided over the Senate. He was not as lavish with these papers as Moses, but told enough to keep Governor Gleaves, who is hiding out, from ever returning to stand his trial. The committee were so well satisfied with the completeness of Lee's story that they left him out of jail upon his individual recognizance, upon condition that he would resign his solicitorship. Lee is now reported to be one of the leaders in the Liberian exodus.

The committee have a sure thing against Scott, Parker, Codoza and Chamberlain. The latter has an individual account to answer, and the list of charges against the firm of Kimpton & Chamberlain is the largest of the whole array. There will be requisitions for these gentry upon the Governors of Ohio and New York before very long, and it will go hard with them.

Presidential Counts.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S PLAN FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF ELECTORAL DISPUTES.

The New York *World* is indebted to Miss Sarah N. Randolph, a great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, for a memorandum prepared by her illustrious ancestor, of practical suggestions towards a bill to regulate the decision of disputes over the results of a Presidential election. Miss Randolph is a granddaughter, also, of Wilson Carey Nicholas, who was a Senator from Virginia in 1800, and this document, which is appended, was found among the latter's papers about two months ago, too late for use in the heated Congressional debates on the late Presidential election. The following is the memorandum, which is published by the *World* in fac simile:

JEFFERSON'S MEMORANDUM.

Whereas on an election of President or V. President of the U. S. question may arise whether an elector has been appointed in such manner as the Legislature of his State may have directed,

Whether the time at which he was chosen and the day on which he gave his vote, were those determined by Congress?

Whether he were not at the time a Senator or Representative of the U. S., or held an office of trust or profit under the U. S.?

Whether one at least of the persons he has voted for is an inhabitant of a State other than his own?

Whether the electors voted by ballot and have signed, certified and transmitted to the President of the Senate a list of all the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each?

Whether the persons voted for are natural born citizens or were citizens of the U. S. at the time of the adoption of the Constitution were 35 years old and had been fourteen years resident within the U. S.?

And the Constitution of the U. S. having directed that the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and H. of Representatives, open all the certificates and that the votes shall then be counted, from which is most reasonably inferred that they are to be counted by the members composing the said houses and brought there for that office, no other being assigned them, and inferred the more reasonably, as thereby the constitutional weight of each State in the election of these high officers is exactly preserved in the tribunal which is to judge its validity, the number of Senators and Representatives from each State composing the said tribunal being exactly that of the electors of the same State.

Be it therefore enacted, &c., [here insert the former clause.]

Provides that the certificates of the Executive of any State shall be conclusive evidence that the requisite number of votes has been given for each elector named by him as such. [Here add all other limitations on the preceding questions which may be thought proper, stating what the two houses shall not decide.]

And be it further enacted, That whensoever the vote of one or more of the electors of any State shall, for any cause whatever, be judged invalid it shall be lawful for the Senators and Representatives of the said State, either in the presence of the two houses, or separately and withdrawn from them, to decide by their own votes to which of the persons voted for by any of the electors of their State (or to what person) the invalid vote or votes shall be given, for which purpose they shall be allowed the term of one hour, and no longer, during which no other certificate shall be offered or proceeded on.

Those beauties of the Louisiana returning board, Wells and Anderson, now in a fair way of being punished for their crimes by the authorities of the state, are again traveling towards Washington in the hope of securing federal interference in their behalf. It is not probable that they will be able to persuade any one to give them either aid or sympathy.

The Workingman's Party.

Those who aim at the establishment of the destructive doctrines of the associations engaged in the recent "strikes" can do nothing more innocent than to form political parties, and if passionate and bigoted men can blow off their surplus steam in the form of platforms of principles and opinions, nobody, unless it be themselves, will be greatly hurt. They should be encouraged in such amusements. To begin to look into the management of public affairs may lead some of them to understand something of civil institutions.

There are some things so plain that any sane man, if he will think coolly, will readily recognize them. For instance:

1. Tearing down established institutions is not always followed by the building up of others calculated to benefit the people.

2. When evils exist in a community it requires a high order of intelligence, much information and calm judgment to find means to remove them.

3. Our Government places all power in the hands of the people, and any fundamental change in its character must take a part or the whole from them.

It is true that the people have been cajoled by demagogues, and have permitted them to use and abuse this power. The people have allowed politicians to impose heavy indirect taxes upon them, and to use the money for selfish purposes. Representatives in Congress, in State Legislatures, and in municipalities have been elected by the people, or allowed to gain positions through neglect of voters to guard their own rights, and while ostensibly representing the people have sold special privileges to corporations for bribes, and have done nothing to improve the condition of the people. Instead of selecting from their own occupations men of their own condition to represent them and take care of their interests, the voters have permitted persons who make a trade of politics to manage elections and to elect themselves. In most cases they have received the votes of the people. No form of government can protect voters from the consequences of their own folly and negligence; and while workingmen will listen to the appeals of crafty demagogues who pander to their prejudices they will always be dupes and victims.

4. It is not easy for men deprived of the ordinary comforts of life to look upon those who live in affluence with patience, but owning the property of rich men is no remedy for those inequalities which exists in society, and every act of violence tends to countenance the adoption of measures looking to the establishment of a despotic government.

The recent riots of the railroad strikers have done more to injure the cause of free government in all civilized nations than these men can ever repair. They have given the friends of imperialism the arguments against liberal institutions which they most desired.

In different parts of the country, persons professing to represent workingmen have attempted to enunciate principles for a new party; but their notions are so crude as to show clearly that they do not know what measures the present troubles of the country need. If workingmen in their associations would dispassionately discuss questions in which their interests are involved, much good might come of it, but they will accomplish nothing of importance unless they will discard the demagogues who strive to influence their prejudices, and who, themselves, at least, are utterly indifferent to results so that they make profit and escape punishment.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

The Tichborne Claimant.

Orton, the everlasting claimant, continues to worry the public mind in England and to aggravate editors. A few weeks ago he induced a fellow-convict, William Duncan, who was about to be discharged, to write to the *Times*, detailing the alleged grievances of the obese prisoner. Duncan's statements were forthwith categorically denied. Orton is declared to be in good health, and so extremely troublesome that he has frequently to be subjected to punishment. And now comes Mr. Charles Dunsby, one of the Tichborne jury, who has addressed a petition to the Queen, in which he states that he believes he was in error in agreeing to a verdict against the defendant. He adds that since the trial he has become acquainted with facts which the defendant could not then have brought in evidence, but which, if he had known them at the time, would have prevented him from giving such a verdict. The petitioner therefore asks that Her Majesty will be pleased to order that the defendant be forthwith released, or that fresh inquiries may be instituted into the matter. Her Majesty's Judges, to whom similar applications have been repeatedly made, are not likely to waver in their determination to protect society against such a calamity as the reopening of the Tichborne case.

The Governors' Week at Philadelphia.

An invitation has been extended by the Exhibitors at the Permanent International Exhibition to the Governors of all the States and Territories of the Union, to visit the Exhibition during the last week in August, for purposes of general conference. Nowhere has such an opportunity ever before been offered to compare industrial results, as accomplished under the varying conditions existing within our broad, national domain.

It promises to be a notable event, and arrangements are being perfected to make the visit highly enjoyable to the participants. The programme includes a preliminary meeting at Independence Hall, on Tuesday, August 28th; a formal reception at the Exhibition by the Exhibitors and Management, on Wednesday; a grand industrial parade from the manufactories of the city, reviewed by the Governors, on Thursday; visiting leading manufactories, on Friday; a visit to Cape May over Sunday. The trip will be further extended to New York, with a stop at the Trenton potteries where three or four days will be devoted to an examination of New York industries, and then on to Boston and the manufacturing cities of Lowell, Lawrence, and Waltham, closing with a trip to the White Mountains.

It may be a sad truth, but we want "the loyal millions of the North" to know it, that all but one member of the South Carolina State Government are indicted for embezzlement, bribery or perjury. That is the reason Governor Chamberlin and his robber band have exiled themselves. The same state of things exists in Louisiana and Mississippi. The late office-holding broods in these States have left in flocks, just as wild geese leave the northern lakes in the fall, so as to miss being housed in a penitentiary.

Democrats, look to the Assessments! Examine the lists of voters now to be found at the polling places, and see that the names of Democrats not there are supplied before the 6th of September. There may seem to be plenty of time—but "delays are dangerous." Everything worth doing should be done at once, and well done.

Well might the Ohio Republicans, disgusted with their candidate for Governor, now exclaim, with Horace Greeley, "Go—West."

Call for Volunteers.

TWO REGIMENTS TO BE FORMED OUT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Owing to the inconvenience and loss suffered by many of the officers and men of the National Guard when called into service by entire divisions, and cost to the state incurred for transportation by the necessity of frequently relieving one division with another, and to avoid the necessity of purchasing overcoats and other equipments for all the troops and the pay of supernumerary officers, the governor has decided to relieve all the state troops now in service by a force organized from the present guard from the officers and men who are able and willing to volunteer for the present emergency. The following order was promulgated late last night:

HEADQUARTERS N. G. OF PA.,
HARRISBURG, August 17, 1877.

General Order No. 8.

I. The National Guard of Pennsylvania, being composed of men in business, which in many cases necessarily suffers during their absence for any protracted period, thereby entailing serious loss themselves and hardships upon their families, and the preservation of life and property and good order requiring that a strong force should still be kept in some regions of the state until work is fully resumed, it has been decided by the commander-in-chief, in accordance with the provisions of the ninety second section of the act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to organize two regiments of ten companies each, detailing from each regiment of the National Guard only such officers and men as can absent themselves from their business without serious loss, and will volunteer to serve actively for a period of three months or during the present emergency.

First. Division commanders are therefore directed to report at once by wire, all field officers who are able and willing to volunteer to be detailed for three months' duty unless sooner relieved. From the number so reported will be selected the officers for the two regiments to be formed.

Second. Colonels of regiments and commandants of unattached companies will report at once through the proper channels, all company officers of their commands who are able and willing to volunteer to serve for three months, unless sooner relieved, from which lists a captain and first and second lieutenants from each regiment and from the unattached commands will be detailed for duty during the present emergency and, the officers so selected will recruit companies of eighty volunteers from the soldiers of their respective regiments and the unattached commands, which companies will be commanded by said officers and detailed for service for three months or during the present emergency.

II. Orders announcing the officers selected, appointing company rendezvous and regulating recruiting will be issued immediately upon the receipt from division commanders of the lists herein ordered.

III. The officers who give their names to be reported must be willing to stay in the field three months or as long as their sevices are needed. The commander-in-chief desires it particularly understood that he wishes those only to volunteer who are able to do so with the least inconvenience and able to stay until the quiet is restored in every part of the state. He is satisfied of the courage and fidelity of all the officers and men of the Guard, and in making these details he is actuated solely by the desire to have the burden placed upon the good citizens of the commonwealth by the turbulent and criminal men within its borders fall with as little loss and inconvenience to individuals and as little expense to the state as possible.

By command of
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant General.

Official:——,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Reasons of It.

That narrow-minded and unenlightened journal, the *Springfield Republican*, is surprised "at the hesitation of a large class of Republican leaders," "who have virtue enough to perceive the virtue of Mr. Hayes' administrative reforms, in coming forward openly and heartily in the endorsement of him and his work."

There is nothing to be surprised at in this. Indeed, any other result would be surprising. It is impossible that Mr. Hayes should succeed in reforming anything, because he owes his office to Fraud first triumphant in American history. That strikes him with impotence from the start. No intelligent, self-respecting Republican leader can endorse him, or undertake in earnest to cooperate with him.

A second reason may be given for his collapse, and that is the incompetence of the men he has called about him as official advisers. Such a Cabinet was never before composed. The elements of common sense and practical executive faculty are absent from every man in it, except Mr. Thompson in the Navy Department, and perhaps our own Mr. Evarts. No doubt Messrs. Schurz, Key, and Devens possess certain kinds of talent, but as practical men they are utter failures. It is an opera bouffe Cabinet, nothing more.

Moreover, the civil service reform, so called, which Mr. Hayes has undertaken, and which the *Springfield Republican* admires, is contrary to the Constitution of the United States; and no man who understands the provisions and appreciates the supremacy of the constitution, will give it his endorsement.

There is still another reason why Mr. Hayes' administration cannot come to any good, and this is the intellectual incapacity of Mr. Hayes himself. Very possibly he might make a fair country justice of the peace, but when such a man is placed in the position of President he becomes absurd.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Pennsylvania editor is a human being not to be sneezed at. Besides that considerable army of editors now handsomely quartered in the post offices and the custom houses and the other places where arduous public service is demanded in return for discouragingly small pay, a rather formidable array of Democratic editors, with an eye upon the Auditor Generalship will descend upon Harrisburg to-day, and will have their friends in to-morrow's convention in considerable numbers. These editors are General W. W. H. Davis, of the Doylestown *Democrat*; Col. W. Cooper Talley, late of the *Delaware County Democrat*; Colonel Daniel H. Nieman, of the Easton *Sentinel*; Captain Charles B. Brockway of the Bloomsburg *Columbian*, and Colonel Ben. Whitman, of the Erie *Observer*. This is a noticeable list of men who have attained great influence in the Democratic politics of Pennsylvania, and if the convention should do itself the honor to nominate any one of them the party would not only have a good candidate, but the people would be certain of an incomparable official in the event of his election.—*Phila. Times.*

MAGAZINES FOR SEPTEMBER.

Wide Awake.

The literary world has a rare treat in *Wide Awake* for September, as it is remarkable for the twelve pages of delightful gossip it gives concerning the Poet, R. H. Stoddard. The graphic account of his early life reads like a romance. It is illustrated by three portraits and an interior. The number opens with a frontispiece illustrative of Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt's poem, "Passing the Gypsy Camp." This is followed by "Katie's Adventures," a long and good story by Mrs. Ella Rodman Church. "Child Marion" is as interesting as ever; this time, to the mortification of "Uncle Will," she sings in the streets of the Austrian Capital while Harry stands on his head and passes around his cap for pennies. "Solomon's Seal," the serial by Sophie May, has grown intensely interesting. Mrs. Thayer has a charming story of "My Summer Boarder," and there are many other attractions, poetical, pictorial, musical and enigmatical, chief among them being the ninth "Adventure of Miltiades Peterkin Paul," by John Brownjohn.

Only $2.00 per annum. Ella Farman, Editor. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston.

Eclectic.

For its steel engraving the *Eclectic* for September contains a fine portrait of the famous musical composer, Richard Wagner. Accompanying this in the letter-press is an admirable analytical and biographical article on Wagner and his music by the Rev. H. R. Haweis, one of the most competent of living musical critics and an enthusiastic admirer of the Wagnerian music-drama. This portrait and article are alone worth the price of the number.

Among the other literary contents are "Drifting Light Waves," by Richard A. Proctor, B. A., F. R. S.; "Round the World in a Yacht," by Thomas Brassey, M. P., Part I.; "German Schools," by Walter Perry; "An Apology for Idlers;" "Life and Times of Thomas Becket," by James Anthony Froude; "My Peculiarity," a poem, by Henry S. Leigh; "The Story of the Prism;" "Pictures in Holland, on and off Canvas," by Lady Verney; "A Feather;" "Notes on the Geographical Distribution of Animals," by W. F. Kirby, naturalist; additional chapters of "Young Musgrave," by Mrs. Oliphant; "Modern Diplomacy;" "Japanese Miniature Odes;" "Cap—A New England Dog;" "Dresden China and its Manufactory at Meissen, Saxony;" "Vital Force;" and "The Melancholy Ocean." These, together with the copious Editorial Notes on home and foreign literature, science, and art, make up a number various enough in its interest to meet the requirements of all classes of readers, and not too exacting for the season when the most conscientious reader is willing to seek mental relaxation.

Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond St., New York. Terms, $5 per year; single number 45 cents. The *Eclectic* and any $4 magazine to one address for $8.

St. Nicholas.

Is brimful of youthfulness and life, and starts the youngsters off with a bound into the new school year.

The frontispiece is a wonder of spirited execution; and the first article, "Young Folks' Fun in Central Park," from the pen of Mr. Charles Barnard, with pictures by Kelly, sustains and adds to its exhilarating effect. George MacDonald follows with the first half of a charmingly simple story of Scottish shepherd-life marked by his characteristic touches, and flashes of insight, and carrying an admirable lesson. The little poem "A Buttercup," has a cheery heartiness about it that corresponds with the sunny hue of its subject. Mr. Howard Pyle, in both the text and silhouette illustrations of "Drummer Fritz and His Exploits treats the youngsters to a rare and jolly feast of extravagant adventure; and Joel Stacy comes forward with some funny verses explaining a picture of the "Fair Minded Men who Walked to Donahan." Olive Thorne has a capital sketch of child-life in the little paper entitled "Robbie Talks;" and Mr. Wm. M. F. Round introduces a lively and a well-illustrated account of the reception of "An American Circus in Brittany"—the museum of fossil customs and ideas.

Professor Proctor, with the aid of diagrams and maps, tells the secrets of the "Dipper," and the appearance of the Stars for the month; Ina Carol has a brief but pleasant article on "Thistle-puffs," with an exquisitely executed illustration; the bushy-tailed favorite of the autumn woods, under the name of "Pranchy," frisks about and travels long stationary journeys, as related by Mrs. Frances M. Lathrope; and Mr. Frank R. Stockton delightfully combines amusement and shrewd counsel in a life-like account of "How I want a-Drumming," the articles being accompanied by a capital picture of the "Drum."

The installment of "His Own Master," Mr. Trowbridge's serial story, is marked by rapidly deepening interest. Paul Fort, in "Peter's Rabbit-Hunt," gives a humorous view of some Russian peasant ways; and the well-beloved "Little Schoolma'am" has a common-sense talk about school-luncheon giving several of the children's letters to herself upon the subject, and much sound practical advice.

The very little folks are provided with their share of delights, and the departments "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "Young Contributors," and "Letter-Box," are unusually bright, varied and interesting.

This admirable number of St. Nicholas again reveals the old Saint's love of youth and his desire to deepen its joys, instruct its enthusiasm, and widen its views.

Taking Usurious Interest.

WM. DUNCAN & BROTHER VS. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MOUNT PLEASANT.

In an action under the 30th section of the National Bank Law of June 3, 1864, to recover from a bank the penalty for taking usurious interest: *Held:*

1. Special Acts of Assembly, authorizing certain banks to charge a higher rate of interest than six per cent. apply only to such banks as were created by them.

2. That Congress deals with general rules regulating banks and the rate of interest to be charged. The rate of interest in Pennsylvania being six per cent. the taking more than this amount is usury, and is prohibited by the National Banking Law.

3. Where more than six per cent. has been paid, the borrower, or his legal representative, may recover back from said bank, in an action for debt, double the amount of interest thus paid or retained: *Provided*, suit is commenced within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred.

Mr. Hayes is taking a summer tour through New England, and Blaine has sent him a telegram inviting him to visit Maine. After the recent action of the Maine Convention and the prominent part Blaine took in it this looks like adding insult to injury.

The Indian Troubles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The following has just been received from Spokane Falls, under date of August 15th: Gen. Wheaton's command arrived at this point on the 19th inst., after an eight days' march from Lewistown, a distance of 105 miles. The command in camp at this point numbers 550 men—two companies of the First Cavalry, ten companies of the First Infantry, comprising an entire regiment direct from Atlanta, Ga., and about 50 citizens, employes, teamsters, etc. The transportation consists of 21 wagons, and all hired from citizens. Captains Hancock, Conrad, Krontinger, Cook, Mills, Daggett, Drumm, Keller, Haines and Folk command companies of the Second Infantry, and Captain Perry and Lieutenant Parnell companies of cavalry. Captain Wilkinson, General Howard's aide-de-camp, is here, to assist Colonel Wilkins and Indian inspectors in the settlement of affairs with the Indians in this section. Word has been sent to all the different tribes to collect at this point for this purpose. They are coming in rapidly and large numbers attended divine service in the camp yesterday. Mr. Simms, Indian Agent from Colville, ninety miles distant, was present. There are expected to be nearly one hundred Chiefs and head men, representing the following tribes, present at the coming Council: Lakes, Pend d'Oreilles, Colvilles, Spokanes, Coeur d'Alenes, San Pouels, Enespellems, Methows, Chalkanes, Anti Atkas, the Moses band, or Columbia river Indians, and the Okanagons, amounting in all to 3517 men, women and children and able to furnish 1500 warriors. The report says they are not well armed. The above numbers are obtained from the chiefs actually present, and are some 400 less than the census of 1871. There has been no actual outbreak among these Indians, but since the war commenced there has been manifest uneasiness among them, and many instances of impudence on their part reported by settlers. Four Nez Perces were put in the guard house this morning, supposed to be connected with Hush Hush Cult's band, part of which now is with Joseph, and that they know something of the murder of the old man Richie and other robberies perpetrated on Pine Creek, which caused all the settlers in that vicinity to leave their homes some weeks since. They will be detained until it is ascertained positively whether they are guilty or not. There is no doubt that all the Indians in this section have been in direct communication with Joseph, and have been posted several days ahead of the whites of every movement of General Howard's army, and in case of Joseph's success hundreds of young men would undoubtedly have followed him, although the old Indians who have stock farms in the country have manifested a desire to remain at peace. There is naturally much anxiety felt among the settlers as to the result of the coming conference, as they fear in case it is not satisfactory to the Indians and the troops should leave, that they would have to abandon their homes and leave the Indians as fine an agricultural country as there is in Washington Territory.

Marriages.

LEHR—HARMAN.—On the 9th inst., at Catawissa by Rev. G. B. Dechant, Mr. Samuel Lehr to Miss Hettie E. Harman, both of Columbia county, Pa.

BARNDT—SCHLEE.—At the same place by the same on the 14th inst., Mr. Allen J. Barndt to Miss Mary Ellen Schlee, both of Catawissa, Columbia county, Penn'a.

Deaths.

CRAWFORD.—In Light Street on the 13th inst., Hattie M. Crawford, aged 2 years and 21 days.

HARMAN.—In Orangeville on the 19th inst., Roland Lewis, son of of Rev. J. M. and Rachel Harman, aged 9 months and 18 days.

LEVAN.—On August 16th, 1877, Benjamin Franklin, son of Daniel P. Levan in Locust township, aged 9 years, 7 months and 6 days.

MANHART.—In Roaringcreek, August 18th, 1877, Harriet, wife of Michael Manhart, aged 46 years and 4 days.

DIETTERICH.—In Centerville on Tuesday, August 14th, 1877, Lizzie, daughter of Hervey S. and Agnes Dietterich, aged two years and 28 days.

KRAMER.—In Orange township on the 16th inst., infant child of Wilson and Rebecca Kramer, aged 7 weeks.

CRAWFORD.—In Mt. Pleasant on the 17th inst., child of Joseph Crawford.

KNORR.—In Lime Ridge on the 7th inst., Mrs. Henry Knorr in her 70th year.

CANE.—In Lime Ridge, on the 8th inst., Willie, son of Alexander Cane, aged 18 months.

POLITICAL.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
W. P. SCHELL,
of Bedford county.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
A. C. NOYES,
of Clinton county.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JUDGE TRUNKEY,
of Venango county.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
ROBERT R. LITTLE,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR CORONER,
ISAIAH YEAGER,
of Locust.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL NEYHARD,
of Centre.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, 77-1y.

BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE
And Telegraphic Institute,
108 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Thorough Preparation for Business!
Increased facilities. Telegraphic Dept. in charge of the Manager and Electrician of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co. For full particulars, call or send for free illustrated circular. J. F. SOULE, Pres.
aug. 24, 77-6m a & s

Henrietta Fahringer by her father and next friend vs. John Fetterman and Dennis Fahringer. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, 28th February Term 1877. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

The alias subpœna in the above case having been returned non est inventus, you, the said Dennis Fahringer are requested to appear at the said Court on the first Monday of September next, to answer the complaint therein filed.
JOHN W. HOFFMAN, Sheriff.
aug. 17, 77-4w

COLLECTORS.
Collectors holding county duplicates will please observe the instructions in their warrants. All are required to be prompt in collecting and paying over. They shall bring their duplicates to this office during September Court and pay over all money collected. Those neglecting this notice will have their account placed in hands of officers for immediate collection.
By order of
SILAS W. MCHENRY, } Commissioner's
JOHN BERKER, } of
JOSEPH B. KNIPE, } Columbia co.
Attest:—WM. ERICKBAUM, Clerk.
Commissioner's office, Aug. 4, 1877-1t-sw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a steam winder, 7 jew. with every order. Price list free. J. H. Gaylord & Co., Ch

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.20 A. M.
Mail Train	7.58 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.35 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

More Sheriff's sales to-morrow.

The melon colic season is at hand.

The Detective is still on the watch.

Barney Stohner is now a grandfather.

Sweet cider will soon be in the market.

The buckwheat crop is looking well and bids fair to yield an abundant harvest.

Judge Elwell has gone north for the benefit of his health.

Don't forget that the COLUMBIAN office is doing job work now at panic prices.

Rev. Dr. Thompson will preach in the Methodist Church next Sunday evening.

Parties whose notes we hold for subscription past due are again notified that they had better settle soon.

W. A. Marr Esq., of Ashland, and S. P. Wolverton Esq., of Sunbury were in town last week.

An infant child of Mr. Rollins died last Tuesday morning. The body was taken to Scranton for interment.

The new residence of E. R. Ikeler Esq., is about ready for roofing. It begins to present quite an imposing appearance.

The Public Schools opened on Monday last with about 500 pupils. The Normal School begins its fall session next Monday.

C. B. Brockway and W. J. Buckalew, Esqs. are attending the Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg this week.

The soldiers are still stationed at Wilkesbarre. It is probable that regular posts will be established there and at Scranton.

The refreshing showers of last week were drank in by a grateful soil. They laid the dust and greatly benefited the corn crop.

A son of W. P. White in Mt. Pleasant twp., fell off a sled box and broke his leg on Thursday last.

The house of Joshua Evans in Fishingcreek was burned last Saturday morning, 18th. There was some insurance on it.

Berwick will talk about getting a steam fire engine now, for a few weeks, just as we always discuss the water works question after every fire.

A party of young ladies and gentlemen from Bloomsburg are spending a few days at Cole's at the foot of the North Mountain.

The old pump at the foot of the school hill is a public benefactor. It furnishes water to many men and beasts, and that of an excellent quality.

Dr. I. L. Rabb is fast gaining popularity as a dentist. He offers his professional services to the public in a card which appears in our advertising columns.

Main street at the Scott Town hill is in a very bad condition. It should be attended to just as soon as possible. The Espy road is about done, and if the town has any money left it should be put on that hill. East street is pretty bad, but that is worse.

The cheap excursion to Watkin's Glen, which was to have taken place the first of this month, but was postponed on account of the strike, will go on the 4th of September.

There will be a festival at Buckhorn M. E. Church, for the benefit of M. E. Parsonage, on Friday and Saturday evenings the 24 and 25 inst. Also supper at 4 o'clock p. m. on Saturday.

There will be a Grand Festival and parade by the American Mechanics of Slabtown on Saturday, September 1st. Good speakers and music will be in attendance and dancing will be enjoyed at Snyder's woods.

The ladies of the Lutheran congregation will hold a sociable in the basement of their church on to-morrow (Saturday) evening, August 25th. Refreshments will be served. All are cordially invited to attend.

Arrangements to accommodate the members of the Faculty and their families at the Normal school are being rapidly completed. Mr. Wells, the newly appointed steward has already shown himself to be the right man for that place.

The Montrose *Democrat* of last week says Judge Streeter has sent in his resignation as President Judge of that county, and that petitions asking for the appointment of Wm. H. Jessup, Esq., to fill the vacancy until the general election in 1878, are being circulated.

The Jerseytown Cornet Band held a festival in Smith's woods near Jerseytown, last Saturday, to raise money to buy a Band Wagon. Stees' Silver Cornet Band of Danville, the Washingtonville and Millville Bands were in attendance, and every body had a grand time.

The following properties were sold at Sheriff's sale on Saturday last: Property of Thos. H. Bond, to D. C. Bond, for $585.00; S. E. Vanbeuren, to Centralia Saving Fund, for $11.00; Wm. Evans, to Savilla Evans, for $180.00, and John Nungesser, to Paxton & Harman, for $301.00.

It has been the custom of the Democracy in Columbia county to nominate for District Attorney, their most promising young members of the bar. The honors this time is bestowed upon our talented friend, Robert R. Little. Mr. Little is a deserving young man, and will wear the honors of his office with dignity worthy of an older head. As a Democratic nomination in Columbia secures an election, we extend our congratulations.—*Echo.*

The members and friends on Columbia Circuit and Bloomsburg Mission of the Evangelical Church, will hold a Campmeeting in Mr. J. P. Conner's woods, Centre township, commencing August 22d and to continue one week. A police force has been appointed by Judge Elwell to serve during the meeting. No huckstering will be allowed. Boarding and lodging will be furnished at reasonable rates. All are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. Wintersteen who lost his pocket book with $70 in at while in swimming, we are informed has recovered the pocket book and a $50 bill. A small boy who lives in Scotttown stole it. He took the bill to Catawissa to get it changed, and as it was rather more than most boys generally have about them, it led to some inquires and resulted in its recovery. The papers in the pocket book were burned up. The boy has not yet been arrested, but should be made an example of.

The local office of the Philadelphia & Reading Express has been removed to the store of W. C. McKinney, who will attend to the business in town. J. L. Girton will continue to carry express matter. Packages and orders should be left at McKinney's.

The good people in Orange invite the public to an Ice Cream Festival on the evening of Friday August 31 and one the afternoon and evening of Saturday Sept., 1st. The management hope to have a brass band. Proceeds to meet a church debt. Festival to be held in a beautiful grove near Thos. McHenry's house.

The press of the Berwick *Independent* having been damaged by the fire, that paper was printed in Bloomsburg last week through the kindness of the proprietor of the *Republican*. For this favor the *Independent* returns thanks to *Dr.* Beckley. What we want to know is whether that means D. D. or M. D. Brother Beckley show your diploma.

We know that money is scarce with farmers as with everybody else. We know also that when we send our paper to a subscriber for a year we expect to be paid for it. If farmers cannot pay us cash they certainly can pay in produce which is as good as cash to us. We will take fresh butter and eggs on account at market prices. A limited quantity of good baking apples and spring chickens will also be taken. This is a good season to pay your subscription without money. Our collector will soon be on the road and he will take nothing but cash.

PUBLIC SALES.

Ezra Stephens, administrator of William Hess deceased, will sell real estate in Sugarloaf Township on August 25th.

Henry W. Vanderslice administrator of J. H. Vanderslice deceased will sell real estate in Mt. Pleasant township, on Saturday September 1st. Same day in Roaringcreek township James Keiffer, committee of Daniel Gearheart, will sell real estate.

See advertisements in other columns.

On Thursday evening the black smith shop of F. P. Kelley in Light Street fell down nearly crushing himself and wife. The shop was built some three or four years ago and placed on posts about 8 feet long spanning a brook. The freshets in the brook washing the foundation from the posts, was the cause of the accident. Kelly was repairing his house, and they were doing their cooking and eating under the shop for the past week, and at the time the shop started, himself and wife were under it. He gave the alarm, and escaped but his wife was caught by the falling shop and severely cut in the face.

Mrs. John Keefer, of Benton township, a daughter of Joseph Hess, met with a sad accident on last Sunday. She was going to her father's home in a buggy. When near Wm. Smith's the horse became frightened at an umbrella and ran violently down the hill. The driver was thrown out soon after the horse started but Mrs. Keefer remained in the buggy till near the foot of the hill when she was violently thrown out. She was picked up unconscious and had remained so up to Tuesday evening, since which time we have not heard from her. But little hope of her recovery is entertained. The deepest sympathy is felt for her five or six children.—*Republican.*

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Joseph Anthony, one of the prisoners in the county jail on the charge of inciting to the late riot, attempted to "shuffle off this mortal coil" on Sunday afternoon last. He had become noisy and fractious and the sheriff was compelled to lock him up in a cell. After being placed there he tore up some of the bed-covering which he fastened to the window, and placing a noose around his neck threw his whole weight forward. One of the prisoners in the yard discovered the operations of Anthony and cried out, when the sheriff rushed in and cut the would-be suicide down. He was pretty well gone, gasping considerably before he was able to get his breath.—*Intelligencer.*

DON'T HURRY, GIRLS.—One of the crying evils of these times is the tendency and disposition of girls to get through girlhood hurriedly and get into womanhood, or rather into young lady-hood, without waiting to enjoy the beautiful season of girlhood. "Wait patiently, my children, through the whole limit of your girlhood. Go not after womanhood; let it come to you. Keep out of public view. Cultivate retirement and modesty. The cares and responsibilities of life will come soon enough. When they come you will meet them, I trust, as true woman should. But oh, be not so unwise as to throw away your girlhood. Rob not yourselves of this beautiful season, which, properly spent will brighten all your future life."

WELL ARMED WITH SHOOTING IRONS.—The Reading *Eagle* states that the Coal and Iron Police carry rifles only in case of riot, or when disturbances are expected or occur in which a number of persons participate. In traveling over the hills and through the valleys of the coal regions their companions are two of Colt's large seven-shooter pistols and a small revolver. The seven-shooters fire cartridges as large as those used for rifles, and a man within 500 yards of one of Colt's pistols in the hands of a practiced marksman is not safe. When in the coal regions Captain Heisler's men practice every day with their revolvers by shooting into the heaps of coal dirt, at targets, and in this way become excellent "sharpshooters."—*Hazleton Sentinel.*

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

The Conferees met at the City Hotel, Danville, Pa., on Saturday, August 18, 1877. Mr. D. Lowenberg, of Columbia, was elected Chairman, and Geo. W. Miles, of Montour, Secretary. Mr. Foresman represented Lycoming county, Messrs. David Lowenberg and W. J. Buckalew, Columbia, and G. W. Miles and Jacob Coxey, Montour, Sullivan not being represented. On motion of Mr. Foresman, seconded by Mr. Buckalew, Dr. Ammerman was unanimously elected Senatorial delegate to the State Convention and instructed to support Col. Noyes for State Treasurer. Adjourned.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Chair'n.
G. W. MILES, Sec'y.

On Monday afternoon Bernhard Stohner and Milton Charles were arrested on the information of a Mrs. Lavina Digby for selling liquor on Sunday, C. F. Kleim was also taken for selling without a licence. Squire Morris appointed Tuesday afternoon at five o'clock for a hearing, when the defendants appeared but the prosecutor failed to come in. They were all discharged. It is supposed that the woman and her husband, who she swore got the liquor, are travelling about in this way and trying to make a living by blackmail. They have parties arrested and then sell out. In this case they struck the wrong town, and finding they could make nothing out of the defendants, vamoosed for fear the costs would be put on them.

ATTENTION, TAX-PAYERS!

The tax-payers of Columbia county irrespective of party, are requested to meet at their several voting places on Saturday September 1st 1877, at 5 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of selecting one delegate from each party to meet in Convention at Bloomsburg, on Monday Sept. 3d next (court week) at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of taking into consideration the erection of the proposed new jail,—the removal of the Court House, if proposed, and such other matters as may reduce public expenses, and conduce to honesty and economical management. Let the *people* come also.

IRAM DERR,
DAVID DEMOTT,
and others.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Col. Frank Stewart, and twelve other gentlemen, representing seven election districts in the County met of twenty-seven, met at the Exchange Hotel on Monday last, in mass Convention. The organization was effected by the selection of Frank Evans as Chairman, W. H. Abbott Esq. Vice President, and H. C. Bittenbender as Secretary. Levi E. Waller, Esq., was nominated for District Attorney, D. A. Creasy for Coroner, and J. C. Brown for Surveyor. M. W. Jackson was selected as Chairman of the Standing Committee

Col. C. G. Jackson resigned as a delegate to the State Convention, whereupon D. A. Beckley was reminded of the Hayes' Civil service order, and sent in *his* resignation. Frank Stewart and M. M. Brobst were selected in their stead. At this point the Bloomsburg delegation attempted a sharp trick by moving for the election of S. Knorr and J. C. Brown to the State Convention of 1878. This resolution was tabled on the ground that it was forestalling the next Convention; and that Democratic Bloom should not furnish both delegates to the exclusion of towns like Catawissa and Berwick.

The following resolution was offered and unanimously passed. "Resolved that the thanks of the Republican party through this Convention be tendered to Col. C. G. Jackson for his able and thorough discharge of duties in the late Presidential Campaign." Meeting then adjourned sine die.

As to the nominees, they are all gentlemen of character and standing, but what is left of the Republican party can never do more for them than to put their names on paper.

DEATHS' HARVEST.

During the past week the Dark Angel has been busy in this section. On Friday of last week Jacob Bomboy died at the residence of his daughter in Espy after a brief illness. Mr. Bomboy was one of the oldest residents of this county, being ninety years, three months and two days old. For several years he resided in Bloomsburg and was well known here. He leaves 151 descendants consisting of children, grand children, great grand children, and great great grand children. He was an excellent man, noted for his piety, and was much respected by all who knew him. He was buried in Espy on Sunday last.

On the 16th inst. Benjamin Franklin, a son of Daniel P. Levan of Locust Township, was struck by lightning and instantly killed, while standing under an appletree. His age was about nine years.

On Monday last, Martha, wife of George Riswick, of Bloomsburg departed this life after a long and painful illness. She was a good wife and excellent mother, and was noted for her amiable disposition. Cut off in the prime of life, she leaves a bereaved husband, and two little children who will sadly miss a mother's care. Her age was thirty six years.

The funeral took place at the Episcopal Church on Wednesday at two o'clock. In the absence of the Rector, Rev. P. B. Lightner of Muncy officiated.

Subscriptions received at this office for the International Review, a unique and cosmopolitan magazine, and the only popular *Review* published in the city of New York. It is published 6 times a year, its style of manufacture is superb, and each number contains 144 broad octavo pages of valuable original contributions by the best European and American writers, on social, political, scientific, religious, literary and artistic matters of living interest to everybody. Recommended by the best writers and thinkers of the age. Price $5,00 a year, delivered at your post-office. Specimen Copy, $1,00.

July 27 1m.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.

Our old friend, the sea serpent, makes his reappearance. This time it is inland in a peaceful little lake near Cobourg, Ontario. Having left the broad highway of the ocean and taken to more circumscribed waters, the serpent will no doubt, prove an easy capture, and the dense mystery with which he has been hitherto surrounded will be for once and all dissipated.

The Cobourg (Ontario) *Sentinel* is the authority for this latest fish or rather serpent story. It thus tells how the monster was seen:—Two American gentlemen who are enjoying the lovely scenery of our lake, and the good sport which it affards, were out yesterday on a fishing excursion, and when off White's Island, they noticed an unusual commotion in the water, looking towards the north shore. Their surmises and doubts were soon set at rest on discovering the undulating portions of the body of a monster which was making its way up the lake towards Harwood. They at once gave chase, and were rapidly gaining on the creature, when their courage was tested by the monster turning around and made directly for them. The view they had of it at this juncture was the best they obtained of it, and it is described by them as having a head almost like that of a horse, but twice as long, eyes fierce and glaring, the color of the skin dark gray, and gullet pink, and having large but apparently soft fins or long hair along its back so far as seen. They could not see more than about twenty feet of the animal's body, but think it must be over sixty feet long. They succeeded in reaching Idyl Wild, the monster having disappeared before they got to the shore. This was about 11 o'clock in the morning. At 1 o'clock two ladies and two gentlemen standing in the piazza of the Lake View House saw the monster pass the north side of Tick Island, going on the direction of Spoke Island. With a good opera-glass they were enabled to notice more accurately the movements of the monster serpent, for such now it appeared to be, and in a short time it had passed behind Spoke Island and made directly for the mouth of the Ganaba, but disappeared suddenly when in that part of the lake which is considered the river channel, and has not since been seen from here. Captain Brady got his yacht, the Slug, under weigh at once, and cruised around the island for sometime, but could discover nothing of the alarming visitor. I will let you hear if anything further is seen or heard of his snakeship.

This is what the local paper says, but a cynical New York *World* correspondent writing from Cobarg throws considerable doubt on the story. He says, alluding to the article above quoted: This was on Saturday last. Nothing further has been seen of his snakeship, but a great deal has been heard of him. It appears that nobody saw him but two American tourists, and the villagers have solved the vision by this theory: A fortnight ago the Dunkin act—a measure prohibiting the sale of whisky in quantities less than five gallons—was passed in this county, and although it will not go into operation until March next, the tavern keepers are already laying in five-gallon kegs. One of these filled with old rye whisky, intended for consumption in the lumber as a "torpedo," because shanty whisky, is believed to kill at forty rods, came into the possession of the Horwood hotel-keeper at whose house the two Americans were staying, and on their starting for a two days' camp out he unwittingly put it into their canoe. This was on Friday. It is presumed that they got outside of the whole five gallons, partly because the bung-hole and other relics of the keg have been found on Whit's Island, near the eastern end of the lake, but chiefly, of course, because they detected the sea-serpent in what was, according to the evidence of reliable persons who had not been within range of the infernal machine, nothing more "monstrous" than a floating boom of logs. This is universally regarded as the true explanation of the vision. The tourists are from Boston, and one of them is already willing to admit that it may have been the keg.

This is a good year for snakes. Several small ones have been seen along the side walk on North Main Street above East. They live among the abundant weeds that grow up there. The persons who saw them were perfectly sober.

There is a perfect dearth of news just now, either local or political. If anybody thinks it is fun to edit a newspaper let him try it, when there is no more material to make an interesting sheet than there is at present. There is just so many type to be set each week, and the hands must have copy, hence there must be local news and there must be editorial matter, and somebody must find it. And there is the rub, for it is hard to write editorials about nothing, and it is difficult to tell what is happening here and there when nothing happens. If we had the cheek to palm off on our readers an editorial page composed entirely of extracts from other papers, and a local page filled up with dead advertisements, we would experience no difficulty, but we haven't. The many clergymen in the county to whom the COLUMBIAN is sent gratuitously would confer a favor by sending us weekly such items of interest as may occur in their several localities.

Items.

W. H. Vanderbilt has promised the employees of his rail road a hundred thousand dollars to be divided among them, because they did not strike.

The centennial anniversary of the battle of Benningtsn was celebrated in Vermont last week. President Hayes and several members of his cabinet attended.

The Republicans of Schuylkill county have nominated Judge Green for re-election to the Common Pleas bench; for District Attorney, W. J. Whitehouse for sheriff, James Kirk.

The Harvest Home in Union county on the 15th inst, was attended by eight thousand people.

J. R. Durburrow, Esq., of the Huntingdon *Journal*, has established a country newspaper advertising agency at 705 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

A Texas paper claims that its State has now 1,750,000 inhabitants, and predicts that by 1880 it will have more than 2,000,000, and be entitled to twenty representatives in Congress.

The Wythevills (Va.) *Enterprise* says that snow fell on Walker's Mountain, Bland county, that State, on Thursday, August 9th. It rained below in the valley at the time.

A white deer was seen in Juniata township, Blair county, the other day. It still lives, and everybody is requested not to shoot it, but devise some way by which it may be captured alive.

The Maine State bounty of $5 for every dead bear has not only caused the bringing of many from Canada, but it is said to have made bear raising a paying business. The State paid $2725 in bounties last year, and the supply appears to be increasing.

The destruction of sheep in California by the recent drought is estimated at 2,500,000 head, or two-thirds of the sheep in the State. Many of the great sheep herders abandoned 7000 to 10,000 head in the mountains.

The Windsor Savings Bank, at Windsor, Vt., was robbed of $2000 on Saturday afternoon. The thieves climbed into the window of the back room, and took the money from the drawer, while the bank people were looking at the Presidential procession.

The unused barracks at Carlisle, Pa., are to be repaired and extended to render them capable of accommodating a large force of Federal troops in rendezvous. The location is one of the most eligible in the country.

At the Philadelphia Permanent Exhibition there are now twenty-three hundred exhibitors, representing all the states of the Union, and all the principal foreign countries of the world, and less than one-half of these are Pennsylvania exhibitors.

Louis Davis, a dealer in rags and paper was committed in New Orleans Wednesday in default of $20,000 bail on the charge of selling washed revenue stamps. Several thousand renovated two cent stamps were found in his possession.

The *Reading Times* says: "Partridges are reported to be more numerous than they have been for years, and the fields of our farmers are full of the beauties, whose shrill piping can be heard on every side." We may add that this is the case almost everywhere, and the reason is the mild weather of last winter.

Hiram and Frank Kaufman, of Berks county, are still the owners of the original tract of over 200 acres of land, situated in Oley township, which was settled upon by the ancestors of the Kaufman family in 1727.

A new oil mill at Smith's Ferry, Pa., began to flow on Monday, and spouted oil over the men working around the derrick. The gas ignited from a blacksmith's forge and the men were enveloped in the flames. W. L. Rayl and Charles Ammon perished, John Rayl and William McCready were fatally burned, and John Clinton and his son were severely scorched.

Justice Miller delivered an opinion in the supreme court of the United States showing that a man in prosperous business who may purchase real estate out of profit, and transfer said property to his wife may be held, in the event of subsequent failure, to have withdrawn funds to which an assignee in bankruptcy may lay claim in behalf of creditors.

The experiment of slaughtering cattle by means of dynamite was recently tried at Dudley, England, with marked success. Small charges of dynamite were fastened on the foreheads of the animals, and exploded by an electric shock. The animals, two disabled horses and a donkey, were instantly killed by the explosion, suffering a comparatively painless death.

If a calico dress is washed carelessly, starched stiff, sunned a day or two, and half ironed, it is not a very comely sight. But if quickly dried in the shade, very thinly and evenly starched, and ironed on the wrong side so that it will not shine, it will look like a new dress for a long time. Many pretty blue prints and cambrics fade when washed in the usual way. If they are washed the first time in strong salt and water, or water to which a little beef's gall is added, the colors will be set so that they will always be as handsome as at first, and can be washed ever after like other colored goods.

We propose borrowing $50,000, to pay for the New County Jail, in sums of from $5,000 to $10,000, monthly as needed. Payable in coupon Bonds, running from one to six years $5,000, to be paid each year. Bonds to be of not less than $100. Those desiring to take loans should inform us of the amount of Bonds they want and when the money will be ready. We will want some on the first of September and of each following month, until the whole loan is completed.

We do not feel warranted to offer more than four per cent. interest. The first loan will be for six years. By order of

SILAS W. MCHENRY,
JOHN HERNER,
J. E. SANDS,
} Com'rs.

Commissioners' Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., Aug. 13, '77. aug. 17-3w Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

DOBBIN'S ELECTRIC SOAP.

Having obtained the agency of this CELEBRATED SOAP

for Bloomsburg and vicinity, I append the opinion of some of our best people as to its merits.

"I have used Dobbin's Electric Soap made by I. L. Cragin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. for washing about ten years, and think it superior to any other. Mrs. C. G. Barkley."

"We have used Dobbin's Electric Soap and find it superior to any other or *all others*"
Mrs. W. H. Jacoby,
Mrs. B. H. Stohner.

I desire all my friends and customers to *Give this Soap one trial,*

so that they may know just how good the Best Soap in the United States is.

J. H. MAIZE,
July 20, '77-3w Bloomsburg, Pa.

Business Notices

Fish at Cost for cash at Silas Young's Store, Light Street. Aug 24-3w*

Cheapest place for Groceries in town is at Creasy's.

Produce taken in exchange for School Books at G. A. Clark's.

I. W. Hartman's Teas are strong, well flavored and fully worth their prices.

E. Butterick & Co's. Dress Patterns at Marr's.

For Ruches, Ties, Ruffles and Ribbons go to Clark & Wolf's.

Brass Kettles sold at a sacrifice at Schuyler & Son's.

Ladies' fine Shoes, all widths and sizes at McKinney's.

Buy your Writing Paper at G. A. Clark's.

Nice Mild Cheese always on hand at the Empire Grocery.

Machine Needles and Oil at Marr's.

75 cents a yard for the best Turkey-red Table Linen at Lutz & Sloan's, Napkins to match for 90 cents per dozen.

SEE THIS. Tin Cans cheaper than ever. Rollins & Holmes will not be undersold. They are now offering one dozen quart cans at 75 cents. Now is the time to make your purchases.

Beautiful Tycoon Repps at I. W. Hartman's.

"Down to Hard Pan" Boots and Shoes at McKinney's.

WANTED.—Two girls to learn the tailoring trade. Wm. Y. Kester. Apr.27tf

Buy your School Slates at G. A. Clark's.

Marr wants Five Hundred Spring Chickens.

A good brand of Cigars 2 for 5 cents at the Empire Grocery.

Mason's original Fruit Jars, only $1.40 a dozen at Creasy's.

Produce taken in exchange for School Books at G. A. Clark's.

Always the best Sugars, Syrup and N. O. Molasses at I. W. Hartman's.

The price of furniture is way down to rock bottom. You can buy a very pretty Walnut Chamber Set for fifty dollars, and an elegant set for seventy-five dollars at Cadman's.

SEED WHEAT.

The Celebrated Hoosac Bearded Wheat from Northern Iowa—to arrive Sept. 1, 1877.
PAXTON & HARMAN,
Aug. 17-4w Rupert, Pa.

Lasting Gaiters, $1.00 at McKinneys.

G. A. Clark will sell Parker & Watson's National Readers at the following prices during the coming Fall and Winter:

Primer,	15 cents.
First Reader,	25 cents
Second Reader,	40 cents.
Third Reader,	70 cents.
Fourth Reader,	$1.00
Fifth Reader,	1.25

Monteith's Geographies at the following rates:

Monteith's 1st Geography 28 cents,
Monteith's 2nd Geography 44 cents,
Monteith's 3rd Geography 83 cents,
Monteith's 4th Geography $1.10.

The Ladies' are always pleased with the wearing qualities of the Muslins I. W. Hartman sells.

Peaches and Melons at the Empire Grocery.

Fine Molasses only 60 cents a gallon at D. A. Creasy's.

Just received at J. Schuyler & Son's one ton Latham Bro's. New York Shot.

Buy your writing Paper at G. A. Clark's.

Clark & Wolf have in stock their usual attractive assortment of Fancy Goods, which they are selling at lowest kinds of rates.

Remember the reduced prices on School Books at I. W. Hartman's.

The best yet. Lutz & Sloan will close out a lot of single-button dollar Kid Gloves for 50 cents a pair.

Don't pass L. Bernhard's Jewelry Store without stopping to look in his window. It contains an elegant assortment of Jewelry and Silverware. Watches and clocks repaired and all kinds of work in his line done neatly and cheaply.

Buy your School Slates at G. A. Clark's.

Black and Fish Oil at Marr's.

Choice Ham and Shoulder at the Empire Grocery.

D. A. Creasy has just opened a fine assortment of New Dry Goods and Groceries.

$1.25 Foxed Gaiters at McKinney's.

ESTRAY.—Wm. W. Miller's cow estrayed from his premises at Forks P. O. Red Cow, medium size, about 8 years old, with white spot on right side. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the cow.

Marr pays 25 cents for Butter.

Hand-made Shoes at McKinney's.

The Rockford Watch, the best American time keeper made for the price, can now be had at Louis Bernhard's Jewelry store.

Large rocking chairs for porches are all the rage. Cadman has them of all shapes and sizes and colors, and is selling them rapidly. Those formerly sold at six dollars can now be bought for $4.50. Cheaper than any other place at Cadman's.

Marr buys Onions and Spring Chickens.

Lucky is the baby whose mamma uses Glenn's Sulphur Soap with which to wash the little innocent. No prickly heat, or other rash can annoy the infant cuticle with which this cooling and purifying antiscorbutic comes in daily contact. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown. aug

An oriental traveller describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—*Windsor (Vt.) Chronicle.*

Aug. 3 1m.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

We are now offering all sizes of the celebrated Susquehanna Coal Co's., coal, at the lowest cash prices.

Coal screened before leaving our yards and full weight guaranteed.

Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's Store, at our office, or sent through the mails will receive prompt attention.

Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

C. W. NEAL & BRO.
May 1, 1877.

Elegant Hair is woman's crowning beauty when it fades, she fades as well. While it is kept bright her personal attractions are still maintained. By preserving the hair fresh and vigorous a youthful appearance is continued through many years. Those who grieve over their fading hair turning gray too early should know that Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents it, and restores gray or faded hair to its natural color. It is a clear and healthful preparation, containing neither oil, dye, nor anything deleterious, and imparts to the scalp what is most needed—a sense of pleasant and delightful freedom from scurf or dandruff.—*New Berne (N. C.) Times.*

July 1m.

August Flower.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects; such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the Stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to Moyer Bros., and get a 75 cent bottle of AUGUST FLOWER or a sample bottle for 10 cents. Try it. Two doses will relieve you.

April 27, '77-1y jl

Dr. Shiloh's System Vitalizer.

We are authorized to guarantee this remedy for the cure of Dyspepsia, Inactive Liver, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Coming up of Food, Yellow Skin, and General Languor and Debility. You must acknowledge that this would be ruinous unless we had positive evidence that it will cure. You who are suffering from these complaints these words are addressed—and will you continue to suffer when you can be cured on such terms? It is for you to determine. Sample bottle 10 cents; regular size 75 cents. Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendershott.

50,000 die annually by neglecting a Cough, Cold or Croup, often leading to Consumption and the grave. Why will you neglect so important a matter, when you can get at our store Shiloh's Consumption Cure, with the assurance of a speedy recovery. For soreness across the Chest or Lungs or Lame Back or Side, Shiloh's Porous Plaster gives prompt relief. Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendershott.

Hackmetack, a popular and fragrant perfume. Sold by C. A. Klein and N. J. Hendershott. March 30, '77-eow

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.50
Rye "	.75
Corn, new, "	.65
Oats, "	.40
Flour per barrel	10.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Plaster	1.50
Butter	.25
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.10
Potatoes	.75
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.14
Sides & Shoulders	.10
Lard per pound	.11
Hay per ton	13.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.00

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.25 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.00 "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.60 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3.25 "
" Bituminous "	$4 00 "

A. C. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in "EST BUILDING," Bloomsburg, Pa., near Court House.
aug. 10, '77-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PHILIP B. KREAMER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration, on the estate of Philip B Kreamer, late of Greenwood twp, Columbia co., Pa., have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Alexander Kreamer, of same township, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the undersigned Administrator without delay.

ALEXANDER KREAMER,
July 27, '77-6w Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MOSES EVERHITT, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Moses Everhitt, late of Orange township, Columbia county, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators of Orange township. All persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

HIRAM B. KLINE,
THOMAS V. EVERHITT,
aug. 10, '77-6w Administrators.

Lands for Sale.

60,000 ACRES
IN
SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

First class stock farms, excellent Agricultural Lands, and the best Tobacco region in the West. Short Winters, no grasshoppers, orderly society, good markets and a healthy country. Low Prices! Long credit!

Free transportation from St. Louis to the lands furnished purchasers. For further information, address A. L. DRAKE,
Land Commissioner St. Louis and San Francisco Ry. Co., N. W. cor. Fifth and Walnut streets, St. Louis, Mo. jw & co aug. 10, '77 4w

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person everywhere to take subscriptions to the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over $30 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. aug. 10, '77-4y

PAPER BAGS FOR SALE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator of Wm. Hess, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25th, 1877,

at ten o'clock, a. m., the following described real estate situate in the township of Sugarloaf, County of Columbia, bounded and described as follows: Purpart No. 3, bounded on the north by lands of William Stevens, on the east by lands of Marshall Miller and other lands of the said William Hess, on the south by lands of Elizabeth Miller, and on the west by lands of the same, containing

FORTY-TWO ACRES,

and 74 perches.

And purpart No. 4, bounded on the north by other lands of said William Hess, being purpart No. 3, on the east by lands of Marshal Miller, on the south by lands of Elizabeth Miller, and on the west by said purpart No. 3, containing

4 ACRES AND 52 PERCHES.

The greater portion of this is well timbered. Whereon is erected a saw mill in good condition with overshot wheel, double gearing—an excellent water power.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

Possession will be given upon security for balance of purchase money at any time after sale.

EZRA STEPHENS,
July 27, '77-ts Administrator.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to-wit: All that

FARM

or certain tract of land situate in Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by land of John Wantich, sr., on the west by lands of Robert Russel, and Thomas State Co., on the south by lands of D. R. Appleman and on the east by land of Heirs of Daniel Vandersice, deceased, Wilson Wantich and T. J. Vandersice, containing

123 ACRES,

and being the property of John H. Vandersice, deceased, and on which is erected a

New two story Dwelling House,

Large Bank Barn, together with all the necessary out-buildings, also a SMALL TENANT HOUSE, with outbuildings. There are also Two Wells of Water, one at the house and the other at the barn. There is also upon the premises a

Good Young Apple Orchard

of about six acres. There is also a good water-power upon the premises. The greater part of the farm is situate on the flat along Little Fishingcreek, and a first-class quality of land for agricultural purposes, situate about two miles from the Town of Bloomsburg, the County Seat of Columbia county.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

JAMES KEIPPER,
aug. 17-ts Committee.

Jurors for Sept. Term, 1877.

GRAND JURORS.

Beaver—Abram Rice.
Benton—John Karns, jr.
Bloom—Joshua Fetterman, I. K. Miller, A. Noble.
Catawissa

Agricultural.

Stick to the Farm.

The tendency of young men reared in agricultural pursuits to seek some other vocation with the hope of bettering their condition, has been growing alarmingly during the last fifteen years, and the bitter fruits of the error are gathered to-day by the enforced idleness and consequent suffering of thousands who have mistaken their calling. It was a natural error for young farmers to commit when ease and luxury seemed to be within the reach of all as the diseased prosperity of inflated values and reckless speculation reached the humblest homes. There was no class that escaped the poisonous atmosphere that paralyzed frugal industry and excited dazzling hopes which never can be realized in any condition of society. The plodding ways of the husbandman grew irksome to the once contented youth, and idleness, profligacy and often dissipation insensibly asserted their mastery. Then sudden and unexpected gains of the farmer helped along in the work of demoralizing the sober industry that alone can give the wealth of worldly goods hand in hand with the unspeakable wealth of contentment. His lands were apparently doubled in value; his bountiful crops commanded fabulous prices in the markets, and luxury sowed tares in the fields of economy and thrift. The young farmer must have his filly for the saddle and his carriage and trappings for the road. When possessed, the love of display bred idleness; idleness became the parent of unrest, and unrest studied for some vocation that promised sudden riches or political honors and their attandant luxuries. The country grew tame and uninteresting—dull, monotonous and unpalatable. It was plow and sow and reap and thrash from year to year; it was work in all seasons, and wealth came slowly, while in the towns and cities fortunes seemed to be made as if by magic, and the poor of yesterday revelled in wealth to-day. Thousands and tens of thousands of once industrious young men were thus insensibly lured from their farms and the content and requited industry of their fathers to venture in the breakers of speculation or to dream of wealth and luxury in the cities. In the tide of speculation, when money was unvalued, because easily possessed, many of those who were thus misled seemed to prosper; but even then the vast preponderance had to accept failure and sorrow as the fruition of their dreams. But now, when the stern realities of the inexorable revulsion of all business back to the true standard of values, confronts them, and distress is felt and bankruptcy is crashing through all circles, the most unfortunate of all is the ill-starred agriculturist, who has wandered from his friendly and generous fields to feast on the husks of disappointment.

Young men are tempted from their farms by the few instances of conspicuous success attained by those who left their own ranks to battle with the world. They are forgetful, however, that only the fortunate are noted while the hundreds who fall by the wayside and strew the paths of the successful thickly with shattered idols and withered hopes, are not among those who are heralded to the world. As a rule, not one in a score of those who leave agricultural and mechanical pursuits for the supposed easier life of commerce or speculation, escapes disappointment or utter failure, and the few who can claim to have fulfilled their dreams, sigh for the content and substantial prosperity of the uncomely homes they deserted in the wayward ambition of youth. To-day there is actual and almost universal distress in every channel of industry and trade outside of the tillers of the soil. They have their lessons also; they have been taught that simulated wealth is not prosperity; that the riches which come with inflated prices perish as speedily as they come, and that the old time frugality and steady labor is the only true fountain of the wealth that defies the mutations of trade, the revulsions of values and the gnawing of broken peace. The world has no escape from the immutable law of God that man shall labor, and all appearances of exceptions to the mandate of the Great Law-giver are but mockeries. The idler is a curse to himself and to his fellows wherever he is to be found, and the most successful in life would appal the day-laborer with the truthful story of the ceaseless labor that is the price of his achievement. Let none be deluded with the dream that there are paths to wealth and happiness which do not lie through the rugged way of toil, and the labor that gives plenty and peace as its reward is not to be discarded for the fickle fortune that leads the unwary into the bitterest disappointment. Stick to the farm; it is the generous friend of industry, and its harvests ever follow seed-time amidst all the convulsions and disasters of speculation and trade. —*Philadelphia Times.*

Thining Fruit.

At the regular meeting of the American Institute Farmers Club, a member said that in abundant seasons it is absolutely necessary to thin fruit for profit. Thinning saves labor in the regular picking, assorting and packing. If all fruit growers will thin they will soon gain large, fine fruit. Some varieties of peaches—the Barnard, for instance—pay well for thinning. The cost for thinning peaches will not exceed five cents per basket, but will bring almost or double the usual price per basket, beside producing a favorable effect in the next year's growth of the fruit and wood. The process of thinning is very simple and easy, and was given for the benefit of any who chanced to be informed. In thinning leave one peach on a limb six inches long. On last season's growth make the spaces as even as possible on the tree, distributing them so they cannot swing and rub one another or the neighboring limbs and fruits. Finish thinning one limb at a time and work from the centre of the tree. This member thinned his pears as well as his peaches. He leaves but one pear on a spur, picking off from one half to one-third of the fruit. Weak trees should be thinned more than strong ones. Apples liable to overbear are increased in size, color and quality by thining.

Canning Green Corn.

To every six quarts of corn cut off the cob use one ounce tartaric acid, first dissolved in water, and add it after the corn comes to a boiling heat, with sufficient water to make the corn juicy. In opening for use, pour off the sour water and add half a teaspoonful of soda scant to the three-quart can of corn, after dissolving in water, and let it stand in fresh water. If you add too much soda, neutralize with a little of the sour water. I prefer draining through a colander, pouring fresh water to wash the corn free of the sour water before cooking. In cooking, I add a little sugar, and salt, and butter to suit, as in cooking fresh corn from the field. I have never failed in keeping my corn—it is as good as "new" when treated as above.

Miscellaneous.

How to Fish for Trout.

Always, if possible, fish down a stream. There are many reasons for this, among others the following: In fishing up stream the bait is continually coming home to one's feet at every cast, and the nearer it approaches a person the less chance of a bite. The contrary is the case in fishing down stream; the bait is carried by the current away from the fisherman, and his chances of capture are each moment increased. If the brook is large enough—and even in very small ones—if practicable, it is always best to wade in the middle of the stream, as by this means one can keep the bait in the water for long distances, without making a cast, which in the localities I am speaking of, almost always, unless skillfully done, ends in one's seeing one's tackle fast to some overhanging bough or bush overlapping the stream. Again, in fishing up stream, it is impossible to keep the bait stationary in any spot one may desire to cast in, unless by standing upon the bank, and the chances of capture are thus greatly decreased; while in fishing down stream, one can not only hold the bait in any spot, but by a motion of the arm conduct it in any given direction—sink it toward the bottom, draw it up stream, to the right or to the left—to tempt the hidden trout, the motion of the running water upon the bait giving one complete control of it by the slightest motion of the arm. To be successful in this sport, first give up all idea of using artificial flies; there is usually no chance to cast them, and very few fish will rise to them, and then only, usually, at early morn or sunset. Use a light but very short jointed pole, not over twelve feet in length, with fine delicate running gear, and small compact reel; small hooks, gauged upon silk-worm gut, of any make that one prefers, there being great diversity of opinion on this matter among fishermen. The Limerick hook has nearly gone out of date, and how it was endured so long is a mystery. The Kirby and Aberdeen have taken its place. Put no lead upon your line at any time; it kills the artistic and natural movement of the bait. Use, as the most killing bait yet discovered, angle worms; and these may be much improved by being kept a few days upon clean moss in an uncovered, large-mouthed bottle, that they may scour themselves. In baiting, do not pay the slightest attention to whether the point of your hook is covered or not; it is of small consequence or rather it is more deadly and better not to be covered than otherwise. The trout does not nibble, he darts; he takes as a rule the bait at once, or leaves it severely alone. You will find no more taking bait the year round than angle-worms, although grasshoppers at certain seasons are very killing. In baiting, take a worm by the middle and pierce the hook through a small portion, say, half an inch; then put on another in the same way and at the same time. If the fish are very small, half a worm treated in this manner will do; but a trout has a large mouth, and a large bait no doubt attracts. The dangling ends of the worms placed as above upon the hook have a peculiar and natural motion of their own in the water, which a hungry trout is utterly unable to resist; while one may, on the other hand, cover the whole hook and part of the gut with a worm stiffly strung on without motion, and the same trout will let it be carried past him without winking.

There is a great science in baiting, and it chiefly rests in the skill of having the worms lively, and with the extremities left dangling. The bait is often carried over a little fall into a smooth, deep pool; allow it to sink, and all the while it is doing so these four ends of the two worms are moving about in the clear water in a much too enticing a way for any chance trout to resist. When you have a bite, do not pull at all, but strike your fish as it is called; this is done by a motion of the wrist, sharp, short, abrupt; not a jerk—a motion which is commenced sharply, but ends almost instantly and abruptly. I can liken it only to a quick movement of the hand in bringing in fencing, from *tierce to carte*. It is done by bringing the finger-nails, which are downward, holding the rod, suddenly to the left and upward and to the left some one or two feet. Having struck thus, you will in most cases have captured your fish. Be in no hurry to land him; that is a simpler thing to do; you can do it at your leisure, stepping back to a sure foundation should you be in an uncomfortable position in reaching to make the cast, or make any other disposition that you desire before raising your fish gently from the water thence to your creel. The great mistake often made by those who do not understand this sport is to pull the moment they have a bite; the result usually is to see the trout wind himself round about some limb overhead, or if he fail to be hooked, which is often the case in pulling, to see the bait and hook often in the same position, causing a loss of time, patience, and too often temper, especially when you feel confident there are other trout in the pool ahead, and become aware of the fact that you have got to make a splash and dash and complete exposure of yourself to get at your dangling line, so that you may fish in vain in the same pool afterward. Remember that trout are very shy, and once having disturbed them it is useless to fish for them.—*Douglas Frazer in Harper's Magazine for August.*

As a rule a sneeze is the warning nature gives that some part of the body is exposed to a cooler temperature than the other parts, and that the sneezer is "catching cold." Next to the warning, what is the use of the sneeze? It throws open the pores of the whole body and induces a gentle perspiration; in a word, it throws off the cold. A child rarely sneezes more than twice—perspiration is readily induced in youth; an old man, on the contrary, sneezes half a dozen to a dozen times, with a loudly explosive "catchogue." It is harder to set him perspiring. When one is sitting by an open window and finds himself sneezing, nature tells him he is taking cold. He should get up instantly, walk about, and take a full tumbler of cold water to keep up the gentle perspiration that the sneeze set in motion. If he does this he will not be telling an hour after that he has a "cold in his head," or chest, or lungs.

A lady closely veiled, hired not long ago, in the suburbs of Dunn, a Russian city on the river Dunaberg, a carriage and dumping a box securely corded into the vehicle, ordered the driver to stop at a shop where she said she had to make some purchases. The driver waited but the lady did not return. He asked the shopkeeper to allow him to leave the box. Permission was denied, but on consultation, the box was opened by the two men, when the body of a dead infant was exposed. The driver did not know what to do fearing that he would be arrested for murder. The shop-keeper advised him to put the box in the carriage, drive to the market-place and leave it unattended while he ate dinner, in the expectation that some one would steal the box. The driver took the hint, and the box disappeared. Neither lady nor dead body has since been heard of.

Many who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in course of time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists. aug.

VEGETINE.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:
178 Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R Stevens, Esq.,
Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those cures have there by seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the Vegetine for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.
JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church,
Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE.

SHE RESTS WELL.

South Poland, Me., Oct., 11, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir:—I have been sick two years with the liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines but none of them did me any good. I was restless nights and had no appetite. Since taking the Vegetine I rest well and relish my food. Can recommend the Vegetine for what it has done for me.
Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALBERT RICKER.
Witness of the above,
Mrs. George M. Yeaman,
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE

Good for the Children.

Boston Home, 14 Tyler street,
Boston, April, 1876.

H. R. Stephens,
Dear Sir,—We feel that the children in our home have been greatly benefitted by the Vegetine you have kindly given us from time to time, especially those troubled with the Scrofula.
With respect,
Mrs. N. Wormell, Matron.

VEGETINE

REV. O. T. WALKER SAYS:

Providence, R. I., 164 Transit street.

H. R. Stevens, Esq.
I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.
O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin-square church,
Boston.

VEGETINE

Nothing Equal to it.

South Salem, Mass., Nov. 14, 1876.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:
Dear Sir—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using your VEGETINE. I am now getting along first rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody.
Yours truly,
Mrs. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Larange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE

Recommend it Heartily.

South Boston,

Mr Stevens,
Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your Vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney complaint and General Debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all sufferers from the above complaints.
Yours Respectfully,
Mrs. Munroe Parker.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is sold by all druggists.

August 20

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in The Columbia Democrat, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the Columbian now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from the first to the last line. It is the only recognised exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the Columbian are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the Columbian tf

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic, and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, for Purifying the Blood,

Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

Ayer's Pills have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these **Pills** may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
Oct. 19, 1876-1y

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.

G. A. HERRING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for

GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, Oct. 7, 1876-

CHEAP

JOB PRINTING

AT THE

COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

The Columbian Printing Establishment is amply supplied with the necessary Presses, Types and other material for executing all kinds of Printing at low rates and in the most expeditious and satisfactory manner.

CALL AT THE

Columbian Building,

COURT HOUSE ALLEY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

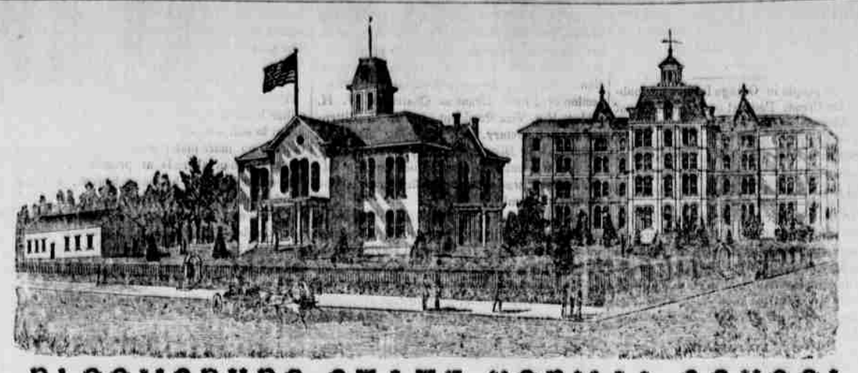
When special material is required it will be promptly obtained.

Books and Pamphlets,
Hand-Bills and Dodgers,
Large and Small Posters,
Letter and Bill Heads,
Envelopes with Business Cards,
Bussiness, Pic Nic, Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Programmes, Bills of Fare, &c.
Will all be supplied and excuted in superior style, at cheap rates and short notice.

The best workmen are employed and the best material will always be furnished.

A liberal share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Bloomsburg, March 23, 1877



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV, Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the followin corresponding Degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates o their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of Study prescribed by the State is liberal, and the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, '76.-1y

BLOOM IRON WORKS,

HARMAN & HASSERT, Proprietors;

East Street, South side of L. & B. Railroad Bloomsburg, Pa.

Respectfully call the attention of the public to the following statements: They manufacture all kinds of IRON and BRASS CASTINGS. They make the Celebrated Original and IMPROVED MONTROSE PLOWS, also all kinds of Repairs, such as Mold Boards Points, Landsides bolts, handles, &c. They also make

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

and are prepared to furnish all kinds of repairs, such as Grates, Fire Brick, &c., wholesale and retail. They make the **Improved Coal-saving Grate for the Wm. Penn Stove,** the most economical Grate in use. They are also prepared to furnish SAW AND GRIST MILL MACHINERY SHAFTING, PULLEYS, &c. They pay especial attention to the

Repairing of Threshing Machines, Reapers, &c.

The proprietors being practical mechanics, having had an experience of over thirty years, the publicca n rely upon having all work entrusted to them done in the Best Manner and at Fair prices.
Jan. 26, '77-1y

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT.

Then Buy N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S

CHEMICAL PAINT,

and save one-third the cost of painting, and get a paint that is much handsomer, and will LAST TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER PAINT.

Is prepared ready for use in white or any color desired. Is on many thousands of the finest buildings in the country, many of which have been painted six years, and now look as well as when first painted CHEMICAL PAINT has taken First PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union. Sample card of colors sent free. Address N. Y. ENAMEL PAINT CO., 178 Prince street, N. Y., or HENRY L. ELDER & SON, Agents 1321, Market street, Philadelphia, Pa. July 27, '77-1y

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

Invites attention to his large and elegant stock

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

STRIPED,

FIGURED,

AND PLAIN VESTS, SHIRTS, CRAVATS SOCKS, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

THIS PAPER IS KEPT ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF,

N. W. AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS,

733 Sansom St., PHILADELPHIA,

Who are our authorized agents, and will receive Advertisements at our LOWEST CASH RATES.

BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the Columbian Office.

Thomas B. Hartman. Albert Hartman.

HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,

CIGARS,

TOBACCO.

SNUFF,

CONFECTIONERY.

Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,

FINE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

AND GENERAL LINE OF

Family Provisions.

Russell's Old Stand,

RUPERT BLOCK,

4th door below Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

☞ Goods delivered to all parts of the town.

April 27, '77-tf

NOTICE.

From this date the Bloomsburg Gas Company will put in service pipes at first cost and furnish and set metres at four dollars each.
The company have on hand a lot of gas tar suited for painting roofs, and posts or other timbers placed under ground.
Price 10 cents per gallon or $2.50 per barrel.
Oc. 15, '76- C. W. MILLER, Sc

MORRIS MICHEL,

PRACTICAL PIANO MAKER, TUNER AND REPAIRER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE. SECOND HAND PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. ORDER BY MAIL PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
Dec1, '76-1y

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April 27, '77-1y a & s

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

Thoroughly Cures Diseases of the Skin, Beautifies the Complexion, Prevents and Remedies Rheumatism and Gout, Heals Sores and Abrasions of the Cuticle and Counteracts Contagion.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only removes from the Complexion all Blemishes arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

All the remedial advantages of Sulphur Baths are insured by the use of *Glenn's Sulphur Soap,* which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and prevents Rheumatism and Gout.

It also disinfects clothing and linen and prevents diseases communicated by contact with the person.

It dissolves Dandruff, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

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N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"
Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

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Oct. 26, '76.-1y.

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July 27, '77-1y Orangeville, Pa.

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in the best styles, at lowest prices, and at short notice.

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All work warranted to give satisfaction. Orders solicited

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OSWEGO STARCH

Is the BEST and MOST ECONOMICAL in the World.
Is perfectly PURE—free from acids and other foreign substances that injure Linen.
Is STRONGER than any other—requiring much less quantity in using.
Is UNIFORM—stiffens and finishes work always the same.

Kingsford's Oswego Corn Starch

Is the most delicious of all preparations for
Puddings, Blanc-Mange, Cake, etc.
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PATENTS.

F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for a circular.
May 4, '77-tf b & w

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF FREDERICK ISLER, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Frederick Isler, late of Greenwood township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Elizabeth Isler, of same township. Executrix, to whom all persons indebted are requested to make payment, and those having demands against the said estate will make them known to the said Executrix without delay.
July 27-6w ELIZABETH ISLER, Executrix.

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BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, ORDERS, &C., &C., Neatly and cheaply printed at the Columbian Office.

Dyspepsia and Debility
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Dyspepsia and Debility
Almost invariably yield to the
TONIC & INVIGORATING EFFECTS
—OF THE—
PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP
—OR—
Protected Solution of Protoxide of Iron.

Read the Following:

West Fairlee, Vt., Jan. 11, 1871.

Dear Sir—For seven or eight years past I have been in poor health, and for the past year or more very feeble. My health continued to decline, and my flesh and strength wasted away until I was unable to work, or even go up stairs without great exhaustion. I suffered from frequent and distressing attacks of palpitation of the heart, my food distressed me, causing acidity and pain in the stomach; and I suffered from extreme nervousness, constipation, and debility of the system generally, my blood being thin and poor and sluggish in circulation, and I was for years suffering all the torture of a confirmed dyspeptic. About six months since I concluded I would try a bottle of Peruvian Syrup, and received so much benefit from it that I purchased five bottles more, and have continued the use of the syrup until quite recently. It has restored my health to such an extent that I feel myself as good as new. My digestion is good and my weight has increased in the past four months from 120 to 138 pounds; my strength has returned, and my general health is thus wonderfully improved, and I can truly say I owe it all to the use of your Peruvian Syrup. I certainly recommend all sufferers from dyspepsia and debility to give it a trial, hoping it will do them as much good as it has me.
Yours very truly, MRS. S. B. BEMIS.

PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP
From a Merchant.

North Searsmont, Me., Sept. 9, 1870.

Dear Sir—It gives me very great pleasure to inform you of the benefit received from the use of Peruvian Syrup in my own family. My wife for the past ten years has been in feeble health—very much debilitated generally. Last spring she concluded to try a bottle of Peruvian Syrup, and was so well pleased with the result, continued its use until three or bottles had been used, and she is now in better health than any time for ten years, and has increased in weight from 110 pounds to 130. I have employed physicians and used a great many varieties of patent medicines, to the extent of hundreds of dollars, and I know she received more benefit from the Peruvian Syrup than all the rest together.
My sales of the syrup are very large and constantly increasing, and I do not hesitate to recommend so good an article to suffering humanity.
Yours truly, ITHIEL PEASE.

PERUVIAN SYRUP
PERUVIAN SYRUP
Restored to Complete Health.

Brooks, Me., Sept. 7, 1870.

Dear Sir—From early youth I was in feeble health, troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to labor much and only at some light business, and then only with great caution.
Seven years ago the past spring I had a severe attack of diphtheria, which left my limbs paralyzed and useless, so I was unable to walk or even sit up. Yielding the advertisement of Peruvian Syrup I concluded to give it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving. I continued the use of the Syrup until three bottles had been used, and was restored to complete health and have remained so to this day.
I attribute my present health entirely to the use of Peruvian Syrup, and hold it in high estimation. I cannot speak too highly in its praise. I have in several cases recommended it in cases very similar to my own with the same good results.
Yours truly,
CHAS. B. PEARCY,

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, 86 Harrison Ave., Boston. Sold by all Druggists. Pamphlets free. aug.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

The "International" for 1878 will present the usual number of articles upon religious, scientific, art, political and social subjects most occupying the public attention. It will devote space to European matters so far as they are likely to be interesting to Americans. It will continue to introduce the most popular foreign writers to compete for favor with the best American writers. It will aim to be able, strong and practical, as well as popular, in the character and style of its presentations. It is safe to say that no other magazine in the world can supply its place in the libraries of Americans who love to consider the progress of events throughout the world, and to know their bearing upon the interests of the United States. Professors Curtius, Holtzendorff, Vogel, Dr. Dollinger, Dr. Dorner, Dr. Neumeyer, Dr. Carl Able, Mr. Julius Duboc, Brugsh-Bey, M. Rollin Josephanes, M. Spuller, Beys, M. Ghobertos, Mr. Hamerton, Mr. Freeman; Rev. Dr. James H. Rigg, Thomas Brassey, M. P. Gubernatis, Madame Villari, Dora D'Istria, Pozzoni, Dr. Woolsey, Dr. Peabody, Principal Dawson, Judge Cooley, Dr. Wharton, Wm. C. Bryant, Ray Palmer, Carl Schurz, General Sigel, Dr. Osgood, Alex. Bellmar, V. Botta, Eugene Schuyler, Bayard Taylor, E. P. Whipple, and others may be named as special contributors.
Thus is organized as powerful an organ of thought and communication as can be easily conceived, and it presents itself for popular support during 1877. It is not known that there is any reason why copies of the "Review" should not be found in every household. It has already the largest circulation of any secular Review, because of its popular attractions. These attractions will be developed gradually, and increased as their need is made known.

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A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,
111 & 113 William St., N. Y.

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

May 21, 1876.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTE
For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m
For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. 5,47 and 7,56 p. m.
For Williamsport, 6,28 6,34 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)
Leave New York, 8,45 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,16 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,30 a. m., Pottsville, 12,15 p. m and Tamaqua, 1,25 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,20 6,25 a. m. and 4,60 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,2 0 a.m, 12,00 m. and 6,00 p. m
Passengers and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
General Manager.
C. G. HANCOCK,
General Ticket Agent.
Jan. 14, 1876-tf.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 20th, 1876, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

	NORTHWARD.		
Erie Mail 5.20 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	11.50	a.
	" Canandaigua	3.35	p. m
	Rochester	6.15	"
	Niagara	9 40	"
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m.	arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.		
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m.,	arrive Elmira	10.20	a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m.	arrive Buffalo	8.50	a. m
	SOUTHWARD.		
Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	4.50	a. m
	" Baltimore	8.40	"
Elmira Mail 11.15 a. m.,	arrive Harrisburg	1.50	p. m
	" Washington	3.30	"
	" Baltimore	6.30	"
	" Washington	8.30	"
Harrisburg accommodation 8.40 p. m.	arrive Harrisburg 10.50 p. m.		
	arrive Baltimore	2.25	a. m
	" Washington	6.13	"
Erie Mail 12.55 a. m.	arrive Harrisburg	5.05	a. m.
	" Baltimore	8.40	"
	" Washington	10.25	"

All daily except Sunday.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent
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DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

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